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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Roosevelt Sees Job Insurance

He Favors Federal-States Plan

Britain Warns of 70 Cruisers

Russian Farmers Face Shooting

France Will Default U. S. Debt

Potato Surplus Delights Horses

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT indicates that he is ready to lead the United States into its most advanced step in social legislation. He will propose to the next Congress, with apparent certainty of its approval, a plan of unemployment insurance in which the Federal Government directs and the states cooperate. Covering 20,000,000 American workers, this would be more extensive than the English system which now covers 12,000,000. The President somewhat disappoints the National Conference on Economic Security by saying other social schemes such as old age insurance, mothers' pensions and health insurance must wait. There must first be greater national recovery, he maintains—"There can be no security for the individual in the midst of general insecurity."

¶ The President turns away from Washington and its relief and social legislation problems to visit some of the Government's great projects. He will traverse the Tennessee Valley, where 12,000 men are building the Norris and other dams to provide power, flood control, navigation and new fields of work. He will also visit Muscle Shoals before reaching his Georgia farm, after several speeches, for Thanksgiving. Tennessee Valley, Boulder Dam and Columbia and Missouri River projects are under way. Mr. Roosevelt will try to induce Congress to approve the St. Lawrence waterways treaty—No government has ever known such projects before, no President has ever had such enormous undertakings under his personal direction.

¶ London sees the three-power naval talks drag along with much secrecy and no announced results. Britain's counter-proposal to Japan is not found acceptable by the American delegates, Washington apparently being unwilling to agree to parity for Japan, even with a reservation that Tokyo will not actually build up to the other two. Lord Hailsham intimates in the House of Lords that if the conversations fail, Britain may raise its limit from 50 to 70 cruisers—And that threat of a naval race should push the three powers hard toward some absolute restriction pact.

¶ Russia sees Moscow undertake stern punishment in Uzbekistan, which is 40 per cent behind on its cotton crop. The death penalty is asked for 55 farmers brought to trial in the supreme court, charged with shirking hard work and interfering with others. With Russia shooting farmers to make them grow cotton and the United States paying farmers not to do so, things in the family of nations must be far out of joint—Perhaps just realizing that they are a family would let nations with too much supply nations with too little, and both bonus money and ammunition would be saved.

¶ France sees new Premier Pierre Flandin win the support of the Chamber of Deputies in his efforts to hold down the budget. The Chamber approves his measure to bar introduction of any private money bills in the 1935 provisions. Even with this safeguard established, the budget promises to show a deficit somewhere between 1,500,000,000 francs and twice that amount. The Cabinet adopts the frugal precedent of previous régimes—It will default as usual on the war debt payment due the United States in mid-December.

¶ Rome is the scene of a meeting of the League Saar Valley Committee with French and German experts on financial problems. Mines, private property and circulation of French money are being considered with reference to the plebiscite. Meanwhile, France's new Cabinet affirms its readiness to send troops into the Saar for police duty. But the fact that a London office is enlisting many voluntary recruits brings more hope—English police in the Saar might stop rows, while the presence of French police would be certain to start them.

¶ Manila escapes most of the fury of a typhoon which lashes the Philippine Islands with loss of life and great property destruction. Some day man will find a way to reduce or nullify these tropical storms—But that may not be until after he has curbed the devastating storms of his own thinking.

¶ New York sets a new high record with its potato crop, the yield running 155 bushels to the acre. This follows announcement of Maine's new record, the yield going 335 bushels an acre. In fact, the entire 30 Atlantic and Central late potato states show bumper crops, with 21,000,000 bushels, or 120 bushels an acre. But the market, alas, is very bad and many other farmers may follow the example of disgusted New York growers in asking their horses and cows an odd question—"Will you have your potatoes boiled, mashed or dry so?"

German Living Costs Increase 4.1% in Year

But Housewife Declares It Costs Much More to Run Household

Farmer Not Helped

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Official warnings against arbitrary increases in general prices and against hoarding of foodstuffs have become quite common features of the German provincial press, during the past few weeks.

These warnings about prices, it should be explained, are the answer to the complaints which have been made in the particular localities concerned, about the increased costs of foodstuffs which have become very noticeable for some time past.

But while taking this action, these same official departments of the State or of the National Socialist Party have hastened to add that as a matter of fact statistics show that there has been little or no appreciable change, as compared with the position one or two years ago.

Housewife Sees Rise

This conclusion is, however, not shared by the German housewife, who sees that it costs more to run her household today than it did in November, 1933. For even where she may pay the same price for her loaf of bread, its size and wheat content are not equal to what they were 12 months ago. The same story could be told of many other household necessities.

Typical of the complaints in various localities may be mentioned the case of Trier, where "a large part of the population, especially in the towns," complained of the retail price of potatoes, 60 to 90 pfennig (about 24 to 36 cents) for 10 German pounds, which, it was added, was all the worse since the farmer only received 2.75 to 2.90 marks per hundredweight. In many districts also general complaints have been made concerning the quality and price of the milk, eggs and butter supplied.

These higher prices have in most cases been brought about with no appreciable benefit to the farmer, thus he is in most districts getting less for his milk (10 instead of 20 pfennig per liter), since he has to deliver it to a central organization, instead of direct to his customers. The intermediary tradesman is also complaining that his profits are much less.

Warnings

The State Ministry of Hesse also recently considered it necessary to reassure the population, which had shown considerable anxiety concerning sausage and meat prices, that the prices of goods of average quality would be maintained at the present level and that severe measures would be taken against all profiteers.

As regards hoarding, the recent official statements to the effect that Germany could be almost entirely self-sufficient in most of the ordinary necessities and could find substitutes for the rest, has worked on the population in two ways. While giving them a measure of comfort as to the distant future, it, nevertheless, made them anxious to buy up immediately all the genuine materials they could lay their hands on. Substitutes may make continued existence possible, but the average German, who still remembers the experiences of the last war, has sought to make himself as independent of them as possible.

Comparative Prices

Propaganda against hoarding as ill-becoming those whose motto should be, "Common good before individual good," has hitherto not

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Kennedy Plans Fight on Fraud

Homes for Homeless Women

Meat Workers Make Demands

Today in Greater Boston

And a Few Other Points in New England

War on Swindlers

Two speeches-in-one were delivered by Joseph P. Kennedy this afternoon—to every banker and broker and business leader who could squeeze into the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, to hear the Securities Commission chairman.

One speech gave welcome reassurance to financiers—that no honest business would be interfered with by the new commission.

The other speech went out over the radio to the investing public. "A relentless war against swindlers is under way," he said. "It is a fight to the finish."

"Don't be suckers again. Every man and woman of you is a prospective or actual member of a sucker list. And when the stranger calls you on the 'phone about some stock—beware!"

No commission, Mr. Kennedy said, could protect every transaction in the country. There will still be tipster sheets to lure, and batteries of telephone salesmen to close worthless deals. "We will strike wherever we see dishonesty. But—be on your guard."

Then he switched back to reassuring the financiers. "Remember the gloomy predictions when the Interstate Commerce Commission was started," he said. "Remember those about the Federal Reserve System at the first. We are getting just that sort of prophecy today. And what of those two government regulating bodies? They have helped bring on the most prosperous years that the railroads and the banks ever saw."

To clinch the matter: "New issues of stock for the first nine months of this year under the Commission, were greater than the year before—when the commission didn't exist.

"And in Great Britain, where there have been no new securities laws, there was no increase in new issues at all."

Hand for Homeless

Relief has been extended first to persons with dependents. After that what has been left has gone to single persons. This seemed fair. Single persons, on their own could get along. Unconsidered was the fact that single persons, in most instances without friends, faced a world not only without money but alone.

Today Boston's single women on relief could look forward to a more friendly life. Mayor Mansfield had started a program to obtain housing facilities for them.

Some 1500 young single women now get $5 a week from the city. Getting room and food on this is not easy. Food comes first. The result is that shelter is a great problem.

The Mayor's plan calls for the city's co-operation with women's charitable organizations. It was proposed to him by Mrs. Barrett Wen-

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Federal Land Policy Placed Before Grange

Department of Agriculture Official Speaks at Hartford, Conn.

Two Main Issues

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 15—Establishment of a sound federal land policy is the basic need of a long-time American agricultural program.

This is the opinion elaborated today by M. L. Wilson, Assistant United States Secretary of Agriculture, in an address before delegates of the National Grange at its sixty-eighth annual convention here.

Admitting that the present restriction of farm production is only an emergency step designed to reduce surpluses and bring about balanced production and a parity in price income for the domestically consumed portions of the basic crops, Mr. Wilson projected an alternative plan into the scheme for a sound agricultural economy.

Two Major Questions

This he based on the assumption that the country might try to live permanently within its own nationalistic stone walls. And if the country attempted that as a permanent cure for the wide-range economic ills of today, about 100,000,000 acres of submarginal, or low productive, land would have to come out of use.

And there he cited two big problems. First, what would the Government do with the farm folks on those submarginal curtailed areas and second, what would he do with the lands?

Some of the people leaving these retired areas, the assistant secretary finds, are taking the money the Government has paid them for their farms and are starting, somewhat like the pioneers of old; not necessarily West, however, but to places that hold out definite inducements. It might even be that they are going to the city, in which case it is an example of the old frontier movement—on the rebound.

Chance for Self-Support

Others, he said, are resettling on better lands under conditions giving them a chance to be self-supporting through the assistance of state rural rehabilitation corporations.

As for the utilization of this submarginal land, Mr. Wilson recommended: Development of recreational opportunities and reforestation projects.

The horizon of the American people in search of recreation and profitable use of leisure time has widened to a point which gives

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Public's Faith in Tariff Dims But People Generally Favor Returning to Gold Standard

Canceling of War Debts Is Approved by Many, or Exchange for Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The American public has been disillusioned in its traditional faith in a high protective tariff as a guarantor of prosperity and has acquired a profound skepticism of measures based upon an economy of scarcity and designed to raise income by restricting output.

This is the view expressed in a majority of the opinions of leading men in the United States summarized in a résumé, made public today, of hearings held in different cities by the Commission of Inquiry on National Policy in International Economic Relations. The commission will publish its final report and recommendations Nov. 26.

Strong protectionist support, however, was voiced in each section of the country, even in the South, not only by individuals representing domestic manufacturing interests in different sections, but also with one exception by the various representatives of labor.

Farmers for Protection

Representatives of certain agricultural interests, such as the sugar-beet growers in Colorado and the fruit growers in California, also favored tariff protection.

Many of those who addressed the commission, spoke in favor of international monetary stability. The gold standard had more adherents than the commodity dollar, while greenbacks found but one lone supporter. The majority of those who expressed themselves on the question of war debts favored cancellation. Postponement or exchanging war debts for trade concessions were also advocated.

The commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Robert H. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, has held hearings in Washington, New York, Chicago—where rep-

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Tests Public Tendency

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins

President, University of Chicago

Roosevelt Calls For United Job Insurance Plan

Social Workers Dejected by Hint of Delay on Old-Age Pensions

Trade Favors Caution

Three Round Tables Continue Work of Conference on Economic Security

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—The biggest plunge ever taken by the United States into the waters of social legislation was definitely forecast here following the announcement by President Roosevelt that he would introduce a "co-operative federal-state" unemployment insurance scheme into the next Congress. Prompt passage is held certain.

Preliminary plans indicate that actuarial features of the British insurance scheme will be followed under which 12,000,000 English workers are now covered. The same provisions in America would bring 20,000,000 workers, or more, under compulsory insurance, experts declare.

Mr. Roosevelt left vague whether he would immediately advocate other parts of a unified economic security program. Such a composite program would include old-age insurance, mothers' pensions, health insurance and the like.

Trade Approves Attitude

Social workers, economists and experts attending yesterday's National Conference on Economic Security were somewhat dejected over the omission of specific assurance on this point, while certain business leaders commended the cautious White House attitude.

Members of the cabinet committee which met with the recently constituted Advisory Council on Economic Security in a prolonged session today, however, declared that Mr. Roosevelt was not committed to guide action for the other phases of the big program, and was doubtless suspending judgment until he got a report from his cabinet committee. This report is called for Dec. 1, but may be postponed a fortnight.

Other developments rapidly followed the President's announcement.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, co-author of the Wagner-Lewis unemployment insurance bill, announced he was preparing new legislation to conform with the recommendations of the conference.

The "cabinet committee" of five, with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as chairman, held a joint meeting today with the recently constituted Advisory Council of 19, of which Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, is the head.

Much in Short Space

Three round tables, continuing from the one-day National Conference on Economic Security, met individually today dealing respectively with problems of unemployment insurance, old-age insurance and health. All meetings were executive.

Striking proposals were crammed into short space at yesterday's sessions.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York urged immediate summons of special sessions of state legislatures to adopt constitutional amendments removing obstacles to a huge federal public works and housing plan.

John M. Carmody, industrial engineer and member of National Mediation Board in the railway industry, recommended a $1,000,000,000 federal railway equipment corporation to build high-speed streamlined trains for rental to railroads, as Pullman cars are now rented, declaring 2,000,000 men would thereby get jobs in a year.

Calls for "Bold Stroke"

Harry L. Hopkins, relief administrator, called for a "bold stroke" in legislation providing aid for every family on the relief rolls and jobs in private industry for the able-bodied. His speech called for the union of all phases of economic security in a single plan which seemed to be inconsistent with Mr. Roosevelt's ideas, advanced later in the day.

Most of the state legislatures meet in January, many of them for only 60 or 90 days. If action is not taken immediately, it must wait another two years, until legislatures convene again.

[*The text of President Roosevelt's address appears on page 12*].

British Consider Increased Number Of Capital Ships

Hailsham Hints at Added Cruisers If Naval Parleys Fail

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 15—The British cruiser fleet will be increased to 70 instead of 50, if the naval conversations fail. Such is the interpretation placed on Lord Hailsham's speech in the House of Lords last night, when he stated the British intention of basing defense requirements on retention of the capital ship.

Under the London treaty, Lord Hailsham, who is the British Secretary for War, said Britain accepted "only 50 cruisers." In changing conditions today he added that the question of number of cruisers is a "matter for serious consideration." In current talks, he went on, both qualitative and quantitative disarmament would have to be considered on a basis which, while avoiding naval competition, also leaves Britain free to maintain its fleet at the strength necessary for naval defense of the Empire.

This last aspect of the situation was dealt with earlier in the week when the British Government called the Dominion High Commissioners together to inform them of the present situation of the naval conversations between Britain, the United States and Japan. The Dominion contributions to naval defense are at present so small they are generally content to leave the technical side of the talks in the hands of the British.

Though Gen. Jan Christian Smuts in his speech Monday was speaking as an individual, not even as a member of the South African Government, his views are taken as being widely shared in the Dominions.

Saltonstall Says Governorship May Attract Him in '36

Republican Candidate for House Speaker Will Say More Later

Leverett Saltonstall, candidate to succeed himself as Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, intimated today that he will seek the Governorship on the Republican ticket in 1936.

"After the contest for the Speaker's seat is over, I will talk to you about the contest for the Governorship," he said in an interview.

Mr. Saltonstall's emphasis upon attaining the Speakership at the next session of the Legislature places things in their logical order. For if he is returned as presiding officer

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President Leaves Capital for South To Seek Harmony

Will Inspect TVA—Inquiry Into A. T. & T. to Open About Jan. 1

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—President Roosevelt left the capital today for Warm Springs, Ga., with two objectives of national policy motivating the trip.

First he goes to the Tennessee Valley, there to inspect the major centers of this far-feaching experiment in regional planning.

The President's second major objective in his southern trip is political. The South, traditionally Democratic, is in some respects almost equally conservative—in social reform, industrial control, etc. The President is going to his "other state," Georgia, which has through its Governor, Eugene Talmadge, been the spearhead of criticism against the New Deal. Into the heart of the critical area goes the President. He will have many conferences with southern leaders. Out of it all, it is expected, there may emerge a working arrangement which may avert a breach between the conservative and liberal wings of the Democratic Party.

Mr. Roosevelt's Tennessee Valley excursion was preceded by a carefully timed succession of official administration warnings to private utilities and the private utility system from three different agencies of government.

The White House released the first criticism Monday in the form of the New York State Authority report on private utility rates containing the declaration that actual distribution costs show existing power rates to be nearly double what they should be.

Today the campaign was continued with release of the first installment of the Federal Trade Commission's final report on utilities, charging them with having conducted a "propaganda" campaign at public expense exceeding anything ever undertaken "except possibly by governments in war time."

The final blow came later today in an announcement by the new Federal Communications Commission of an investigation of the entire corporate history and financial structure of the greatest utility of them all, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company.

The A. T. & T. investigation will begin some time after Jan. 1, 1935.

Economic Balance One of Chief Goals Of TVA Project

Agriculture and Industry Carefully Fitted Into Government's Pattern

President Roosevelt's coming swing through the South especially to survey progress made in the Tennessee Valley development lends particular interest to a series of four articles written by a staff correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *the third of which follows.*

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 15—Back of the whole TVA experiment is one basic problem. And in a solution of this problem the planners see a lesson that can be applied to the solving of a great national economic problem. That problem is the proper balancing of agriculture and industry.

In the Tennessee Valley the planners ran into the problem that affects the South much more than it does the rest of the nation although nation-wide in scope. There was a lack of balance between agriculture and industry. Wages were low, said men in industry, because the agriculture governed the economic set-up. Wages were low because basic prices in agriculture were low and without a prosperous rural population industry could not pay high wages and give full time.

Planning a Balance

It is a fact that the southern industrial towns draw their help from surrounding hill country. The farmers will come down to the towns and work any number of hours for a mere pittance, will put up with poor living conditions and any kind of working arrangement in order to get a little cash.

Again the TVA experiment spreads to take in this problem with the others. The Bureau of Relations of Agriculture and Industry under W. R. Woolrich has set out to

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Careful Check of Saar Voters By Neutral Inspectors Said To Guarantee Honest Plebiscite

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR today publishes from one of the Saar plebiscite officials exclusive detailed statements of how the voting lists are prepared, steps taken to verify them and means employed to prevent their falsification. The importance of the document is self-evident.

The Saar plebiscite is to take place Jan. 13, 1935, but recently detachments of French troops have been moved to the border, which has tended to strain the situation—regarded as one of the most serious and urgent problems confronting present-day Europe.

By John Hartigan

Kreis Inspektor, Saint Ingbert, Saar

SAARBRÜCKEN—The question of the reports which have been circulated as regards the honesty of the election to be held Jan. 13 under the League of Nations to determine the status of the Saar Valley has given much concern. Mr. de Jongh, President of the Plebiscite Commission, has given me permission, contrary to our rule of not giving interviews or to write articles, to tell what I know of the preparation of the lists which will control the eligibility of persons to vote.

One must first have an understanding of the preparatory work which was begun by Dr. Alfred Bonzon in 1923, as well as the documents which were preserved as a basis for the compilation of the present voting lists.

New Records Ordered

In 1923, Dr. Alfred Bonzon, acting for the League of Nations, made a careful study of the then existent documents, in the 82 burgomasteries of the Saar district. In many places records were lacking due to loss, occupation of French troops after the war, carelessness due to lack of certainty as regards the future of the Saar, and a certain amount of official laxity which is natural after a great struggle. One must not forget that the Saar had become a border district, occupied by foreign troops, and then added to this calamity came the collapse of the mark. All of this had a direct effect on the way in which records were kept and on the morale of the civilian employees. This may account for many of the mistakes which occurred in the original documents from which the present voting lists are made up.

Where the documents existed, the League of Nations, acting on the suggestion of Dr. Bonzon, ordered that the following records should be made the basis of the lists according to which voters, in the election of 1935, should be qualified.

They were:

1. Tax lists.
2. Police records.
3. Registry office documents (births, deaths and marriages).
4. Voters rolls.
   a. Weimar election, 1919
   b. Prussian and Bavarian Assemblies, 1919.
   c. Communal elections in the Saar, 1920.
   d. Advisory Council elections, 1922.
5. Census returns.
6. Bread cards.
7. Recruiting lists.

In most cases these documents were not in daily use and were put

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Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the 29th day of November, 1934, as a day of thanksgiving for the people of the nation.

"Thus to set aside in the autumn of each year a day on which to give thanks to Almighty God for the blessings of life is a wise and reverent custom, long cherished by our people. It is fitting that we should again observe this custom.

"During the past year we have been given courage and fortitude to meet the problems which have confronted us in our national life. Our sense of social justice has deepened. We have been given vision to make new provisions for human welfare and happiness, and in a spirit of mutual happiness we have co-operated to translate vision into reality.

"More greatly have we turned our hearts and minds to things spiritual. We can truly say, 'What profiteth it a nation if it gain the whole world and lose its own soul.'

"With gratitude in our hearts for what has already been achieved, may we, with the help of God, dedicate ourselves anew to work for the betterment of mankind.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done in the City of Washington this fifteenth day of November in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-ninth."

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Austrian Thinks Moon Is Like a Nut Kernel of Which Earth Has Not Seen

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The man in the moon isn't in the moon at all, nor are all those cold and lonely looking mountains, according to a theory propounded by Mr. Joseph Weisberger, Austrian astronomer.

Mr. Weisberger has published a book called, "The Riddle of the Double Planet, Earth and Moon," in which he puts forward the theory that the moon, like the earth, is covered with an atmosphere, whose upper surface reflects the light of the sun in such a way that we can never see the globe it encloses.

What they see is moon stratosphere, he contends.

Mr. Weisberger bases his hypothesis on the observation that maps of the moon are exceedingly variable. Lunar geography, he says, is very vague and uncertain. Tomorrow the camera may show a picture of the moon greatly different from the one it caught today.

What one sees, he says, is an ever changing atmosphere shell about the moon, and it may no more resemble the real object than the prickly hull of a chestnut resembles the smooth brown object inside.

Due to the rotation of the moon, the surface of its air cover has assumed the form of waves and spirals of varying density and depth, which resemble mountain chains and craters, not entirely unlike the surface of a cloud on which one may look down from a high mountain peak.

The author of this theory thinks it is substantiated by the character of the shadows in the moon. If the mountains there are really as high as scientists believe, they would cast long and dense shadows, he thinks, which would make the edges of the moon dark and jagged like a saw blade. But just the opposite is the case, he asserts, for the brightest part of the moon is near the circumference.

Jaspar Undertakes Task of Choosing Belgium's Cabinet

BRUSSELS, Nov. 15 (AP)—Henri Jaspar, an opponent of currency devaluation, was attempting today to form a cabinet to succeed that of Count Charles de Broqueville.

M. Jaspar has the backing of the Catholic and Liberal coalition parties, which favor remaining on the gold standard and are vigorously opposed to inflation proposals.

King Leopold invited M. Jaspar, Minister of Foreign Affairs under Count de Broqueville, to form the cabinet following the previous Government's resignation because of internal dissension.

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Deportation Called 'Passing the Buck'

The practice of deportation of aliens who have been many years in this country was denounced today as a "passing of the buck" to foreign nations.

Judge Ira L. Letts of Rhode Island, in Federal Court, in sentencing Anthony G. Iarizzio of Italy for possessing narcotic drugs, took the occasion to criticize the American tendency to deport undesirables.

Iarizzo has been in this nation 32 years and Judge Letts believes responsibility for his crimes cannot be shunted off onto Italy. Deportation of such persons is nothing but exile, an easy way to get rid of an undesirable and thus pass the buck to someone else, the court declared. "The responsibility is ours," the judge stated.

The court placed the defendant on probation for five years.

Kennedy Plans Fight on Fraud

Homes for Homeless Women

Meat Workers Make Demands

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dell and Mrs. Robert Lovett. It calls for:

1. Decent home surroundings in suitable public buildings for needy single women.
2. The women to do all the maintenance work.
3. The Civic League to supply food, clothing and supplies.
4. First place opened to be the city's Convalescent Home in Ashmont, which has been closed three years. It will accommodate 50 women.

The plan thus offered the companionships of dormitory life and a sense of security that wandering about a city alone trying to live on $5 a week can never bring.

Mayor Mansfield, hit at once by the soundness of the idea went into action immediately. First he called a conference with City Hospital authorities to open up the convalescent home. Then he called in the Public Buildings Commissioner to propose other city-owned or controlled buildings. Finally he called in the welfare head who arranged $1000 at once out of private trust funds to get the ball rolling. Off the welfare rolls and into warm dormitory homes at once promised a happier winter to 1500 destitute young single women.

Meat Workers Quit

Last week the Boston Fish Pier strike was settled. This week the meat workers have walked out. With it they bring a definite threat of meat shortage.

Plenty of frozen fish plus prepared fish trucked in from Canada prevented the fish strike from greatly affecting the consumer. But the meat strike has no such reserves, cannot recruit extra workers so easily.

When 550 members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workers' Union 278 walked out yesterday, 75 per cent of the industry in downtown Boston was tied up. Today 160 more are expected to join the strike. If they do, the entire industry will be definitely crippled.

Boston receives 50 to 60 carloads of beef daily. A carload is 20,000 pounds of meat. This must be cut up before it can be sent out to the retail trade. The union now has practically all the men who are able to do this. Thus do they hold a large club in their strike for recognition of their union, a 40-hour week and a 20 per cent increase in wages.

Hotels, particularly, depending upon choice cuts, are likely to be the first affected, will have to explain to epicures that "if the cut is not just right today, please do not hold it against our good name. It is those meat strikers."

Clean Up the Charles

Visitors to Boston, noting the Charles River winding in and out through the suburbs, often comment as follows: "Why is there not more boating? You practically never see fishermen. Even the swimming is relatively limited. If this were in Europe, Ah—"

Yesterday the special commission investigating the uses of lands and waters for recreational purposes heard the answer to most of those remarks in one word, "pollution!"

Speaking was Henry M. Channing, secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations, at a public hearing at 20 Somerset Street. To the point was his program:

1. Clear the Charles of pollution.
2. Restore old dams to make swimming pools and more boating available.
3. Have the State acquire the worthless land within 25 miles of the State House for the development of parks, swimming, and fishing opportunities.

Pollution was really the key word, for it has been the pollution of the Charles, mostly by commercial plants, which has made people lose interest in swimming, fishing and boating, has therefore encouraged the neglect of dams.

Contempt Denied

George Anderson, foreman of the Federal Grand Jury who was arrested two weeks ago accused of accepting a bribe, pleaded not guilty today on one charge. He had not, he said, committed contempt of court.

This charge arose from the betrayal of secrets of the Grand Jury, which Anderson was alleged to have committed. He will be tried on this count on Nov. 28. And the bribery charge will be brought to trial shortly thereafter—early in December.

Building Starts

The private building industry and the Federal Housing Authority, which is backing it, had occasion to cheer today. Figures published today showed that Massachusetts permits were issued in October for 16 per cent more building than in the previous month.

This was held to be definite proof that the federal housing program has taken effect. And this effect, it was hoped, will be cumulative, and will continue to grow.

FHA on Job

Some consternation was caused in New England yesterday, by word from Washington, that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation would accept no further applications. Who is to rescue the home owner who gets into a tight place, people wanted to know. Private bankers are not equipped for such emergencies. Had the Administration abruptly ceased its rescue activities?

It had not, said the federal housing director, in answer. "The FHA is still very much on the job. Anyone who wants to refund his mortgage burden will be welcomed here."

Strictly speaking, the Federal Housing Authority cannot salvage extreme cases of distress, such as the HOLC could do. Only a home owner with an assured income, according to the rules, can apply and receive refunding loans—with lower interest rates and longer time to pay back the principal.

But these extreme cases, Washington explained, are today all taken care of. Only the lesser cases remain, and between private finance institutions and the FHA, they should be readily given the necessary help.

The Massachusetts HOLC neared the end of its usefulness today with a noteworthy record of speed. In the 15 months of its existence to date, nearly $75,000,000 has been loaned out, to about 17,000 persons. The HOLC keeps a rigid barrier of discretion between its records and the public, so no one knows the vast salvage of morale and the rebuilding of wrecked families and lives, that these figures may include.

Japan by Radio

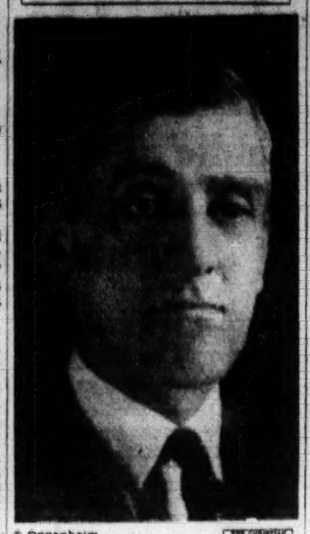
Workers, bundled today against the early frigid weather in New England, can, if business or their esthetic satisfaction demands it, step into any Postal Telegraph office and send a message by radio to the Flowery Kingdom. A direct high-speed radio telegraph service between the United States and Japan, opened Wednesday, performs this new miracle of transmission. From Boston and 11 other American cities Mackay-Postal domestic radio circuits relay messages to San Francisco, where elaborate directional antennae hurl them across the Pacific to Tokyo, where the Japanese Government telegraph system distributes them to the island kingdom.

Council Checks Up

The Executive Council today set about doing some checking up. It is confronted with Governor Ely's panel of 26 additional nominations made yesterday; it is particularly interested in the appointment of Charles F. Connors of Boston and William H. Ensign of Westfield as state racing commissioners.

Eager is the Council to assure the State the best possible management and supervision of its horse and dog races, just legalized by county referendums in the Nov. 6 elections. So the Council is bent on obtaining all possible information about Mr. Connors and Mr. Ensign. Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole was appointed commission chairman and there appears to be little or no opposition to him.

Looks Ahead



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Leverett Saltonstall

Saltonstall Hints He May Seek Governorship in 1936

(Continued from Page 1)

of the House, he may logically be expected to succeed to the leadership of the Republican Party in the State.

This distinction now falls among Mr. Saltonstall, Mr. Alvan T. Fuller, former Governor of the State, and Mr. Robert T. Bushnell, former district attorney of Middlesex County. But Mr. Saltonstall would be in a more active and strategic position than either of these men were he to continue in the Speakership.

Moreover, the Saltonstall-for-Governor trial balloon unleashed before the last election campaign was exploded only by Mr. Saltonstall's reluctance to run.

But putting first things first, Mr. Saltonstall said he detects no organized Democratic opposition to the retention of his Speakership, now held for four years.

Does Not Lose Faith

Although the Democratic landslide in the recent election did not wrest the power, numerically at least, from the Massachusetts Republicans in the House, nevertheless it is evident that the Curley-Democrats, with slight support from insurgent Republicans, can swing legislation practically at will.

Even in this increased power Speaker Saltonstall does not see the wane of the Republican star in Massachusetts. "Lieutenant-Governor Bacon's defeat," he said, "was purely an impersonal one. The people followed Roosevelt, the man, this time and did not hew to the political line as in previous elections."

A tendency to break down party lines in the Legislature will be a natural result of the election, he stated. Thus he feels that his leadership in the House will not be seriously challenged and that some Democrats, enough anyway, to return his seat to him, will support him in the Speakership race.

The Governor-elect has not organized his House forces as yet, but observers point to Representatives John F. Aspell and Michael J. Ward as possible Curley choices for leadership.

Waits for New Governor

When asked what legislation he had in mind for the coming session, Mr. Saltonstall said the first move in this direction lay with Mr. Curley.

There are certain measures, however, which Mr. Saltanstall feels necessarily must come before the 1935 Legislature. The matter of sales tax legislation, which has become most unpopular in the House the past two years, seems, he said, slated for another presentation. Even repeal of the "gas" tax is possible, he said, and it seems inevitable that the whole taxation issue will constitute one of the principal problems likely to come up.

As to the Governor-elect's pre-campaign proposals to abolish the Boston Finance Commission, and to change the method of appointment of Police Commissioners, Mr. Saltonstall declared those are issues that only Mr. Curley himself can push forward or leave in the pigeon-hole.

Some sort of unemployment insurance legislation is certain to pass this session he declared. Just what the form will be, whether the individual employer's reserve system or the State-fund plan as advocated by labor, he did not predict.

May Wait for Congress

Congress, in Washington, he said, by delaying action on federal unemployment insurance legislation might hold up any premeditated action here. In order not to conflict with federal statutes, the State wants to see the tack taken by the Federal Government before acting.

As for a workmen's compensation bill, Mr. Saltonstall felt the present law covered most of the problems involved but he did state there were a few phases—he did not say which—that should be improved and extended if possible.

He hoped the Child Labor Amendment would not be brought up again for ratification. Apparently the labor forces in the House plan to bring it up again regardless of his sentiment.

Native Son

Louis Adamic

Constant Poverty Is Found Big Cause Of Balkan Unrest

"No salt for years, no sugar at all, no regular meals for thousands of southeastern European families—that is the cause of international 'incidents,'" said Louis Adamic at the International Institute last night. The author of "The Native's Return" declared that abject and continual poverty constantly strains the Balkan peasants almost to the breaking point, causing friction, border incidents, assassinations.

"Perhaps," he said, "Americans cannot do a great deal about these conditions, but, to read Balkan news intelligently, they should understand this fundamental fact. For a hundred years there has been an imminent economic crisis in the Balkans, but it never quite arrived because the United States acted as a sort of vent for the very unhappy and poor. If things got too bad they could get to the United States some way. During the century some 37,000,000 Europeans came here, but now that outlet is virtually closed so they just have to stand conditions in the old countries."

Mr. Adamic conducted his audience on a word-tour of the several provinces of Yugoslavia, showing how very different they all are in culture, tradition and language. His own province, Slovenia, is, he said, a "nation" of 1,300,000 people who have never had political or economic freedom. Therefore their independent culture is very important to them. In Ljubljana, the chief town, the streets are named for poets and grammarians rather than soldiers and statesmen, he added.

"If we can do little for the Balkans except to understand," the speaker stated, "there is much we can do for the 30,000,000 new Americans who are the children of immigrants. These people cannot understand the national pride of their parents in being Slovenians, Croatians or what they are; and they, themselves, are so much looked down on by older Americans that they feel almost without a nationality."

"For the sake of the future of the United States," Mr. Adamic concluded "older Americans must see that the United States is a projection of all of Europe, not just the British Isles. The southeastern Europeans have a tremendous contribution to make to our civilization in adding tone, color and new character to our life. The children of immigrants should be helped in developing a sense of pride in their rich backgrounds of culture so that they may enrich and deepen the culture of this New World with it."

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Monitor Views News.	Parent - Teachers	Organ recital	CBS vocalist
5:15	Agricultural reports.	Congress; talks	Once Upon a Time'	"Skippy" sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady".	"Little Women"	"Jack Armstrong".	"Melody Mart"
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Buddy and Blake.	"Miniatures"	"Varieties"
6:00	"Air Adventures".	Evening Tattler:	News Service	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	NBC dance music.	sketches; music.	Melody Limited	"Bobby Benson".
6:30	News; features.	Features; news.	Football talk	Local dance music.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Billy Batchelor.	Local dance music.	Musical; report.
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy".	Neal O'Hara.	"Myrt and Marge"	News Service.
7:15	"Gems of Melody":	Gene and Glenn.	"Just Plain Bill".	Local dance music.
7:30	chorus; orchestra.	After Dinner Revue	Jack Smith, orch.	Golf lesson
7:45	"Joe and Bateese".	Big Freddy Miller.	Boake Carter, news	Local dance music.
8:00	Orrin White, songs.	Vallee Orchestra;	Russian music	E R A Symphony
8:15	Jaysnoffs, pianos.	Warren William;	CBS piano team.	Orchestra concert
8:30	Talk, Dean Archer.	Yahbut - Cheerily;	Forum of Liberty:	Double quartet.
8:45	Edmond Boucher, bass	Japanese skit	speakers; music.	String ensemble
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Show Boat Hour:	Casa Loma Orch.;	Local dance music.
9:15	dramatic sketch.	Frank McIntyre;	talks; soloist.	Organ; soloist
9:30	"Musical Keys"; nar-	soloists; skit;	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	rator; soloists	Voorhees's Orch.	Pennsylvanians	News Service
10:00	Sammy Liner and his	Paul Whiteman's	Forty-five Minutes	Herbert Marsh and
10:15	dance orchestra.	Music Hall; tab-	in Hollywood: so-	his orchestra.
10:30	"Consumer in Modern	loid musical com-	loists; sketch; or.	Local dance music.
10:45	Society," E. A. Filene	edy; soloists.	Musical Rhymester	"Fats" Waller.
11:00	Reports; features.	Forecasts; reports.	News Service.	Jack Little and
11:15	Joe Rines's Orchestra	Voice of Romance.	Renard Orchestra.	his orchestra.
11:30	Eddie Duchin and his	Anson Weeks and	CBS dance music.	Jack Marshard &
11:45	dance orchestra.	his orchestra.	CBS dance music.	his orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ, WNAC, Unveiling of federal monument to first permanent Anglo-Saxon settlement in the West; addresses, President Roosevelt, Gov. Ruby Laffoon and Senators Logan and Barkley of Kentucky; invocation; National Guard Band.
11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
11:30 WNAC, United States Army Band, Capt. William J. Stannard, conductor.
12:03 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WAAB, "English," Dr. Charles S. Thomas, Harvard University.
2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: "The World Today"; vocational guidance.
3:00 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. Taylor Branson, conductor.
3:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
4:30 WEEI, NBC Music Guild: Musical Art Quartet; violin and piano soloists.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, William Lundell interviews Eddie Peabody, banjoist.

Dinner and After

8:00 WEEI, Grantland Rice, football talk; Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra, Rosario Bourdon, conductor.
8:15 WAAB, "Earthquakes," Dr. L. Don Leet, Harvard University.
8:30 WBZ, Intimate Revue: Dwight Fiske; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, Phil Harris and his orchestra; Leah Ray, soloist.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time; Frank Munn and Vivienne Segal, soloists; orchestar.
9:00 WNAC, "The March of Time"; dramatized news of the week.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker and company; soloists; popular orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Hollywood Hotel: soloists; screen players; sketch; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, Al Bernard-Paul Dumont and their Burnt Cork Dandies; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "Broken Melody," from Chicago.
10:30 WEEI, "Problems Facing America," Virgil Jordan, NBC speaker.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Continued fair, not quite so cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 26 degrees; Friday fair, becoming overcast and colder at night; gentle to moderate southwesterly to northwesterly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Generally fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer tonight and on the southeast portions Friday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and somewhat warmer tonight and Friday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh winds, mostly west; fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	26	35	New Orleans	48	74
Bermuda	68	78	New York	28	38
Chicago	30	38	Norfolk, Va.	32	44
Denver	40	70	Philadelphia	30	40
Helena, Mont.	38	50	St. Louis	34	44
Kansas City	38	48	St. Paul	34	44
Jacksonville	42	72	San Francisco	60	70
Los Angeles	56	68	Washington	28	42
Miami, Fla.	62	76			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time, Nov. 15.
B—Maximum, Nov. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 6 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Friday, 6:38 a. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:53 p. m.

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E	N	C	A	S	E	S
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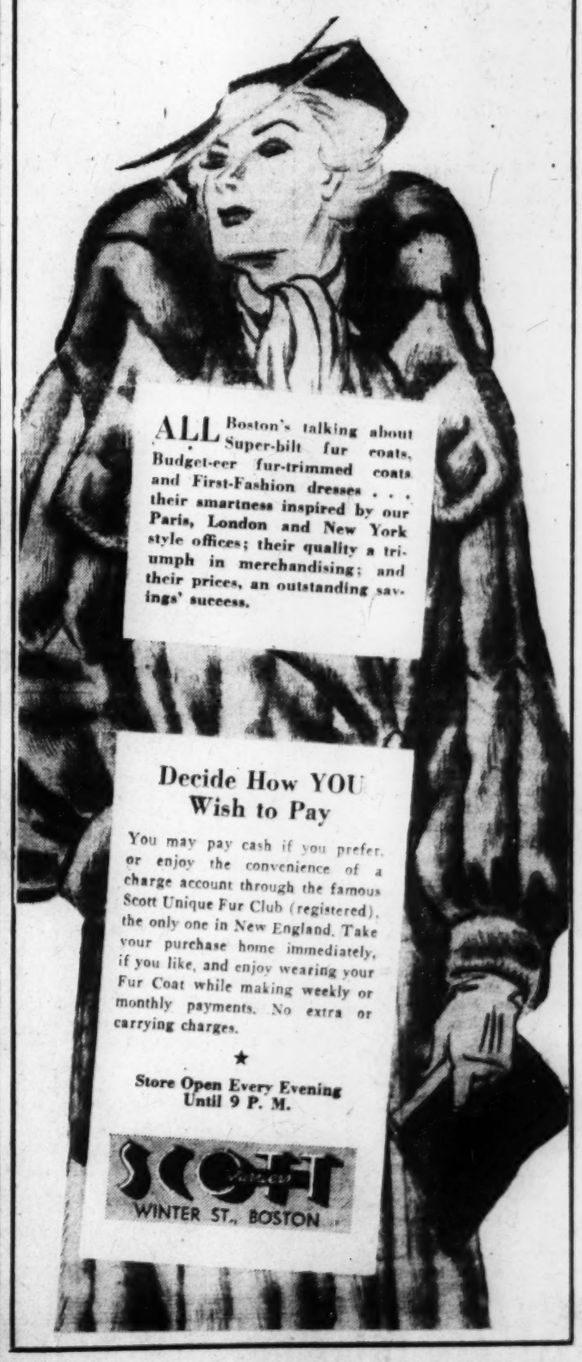

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Federal Land Policy Placed Before Grangers' Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

special significance to recreational land development, he pointed out, adding that the automobile is a ubiquitous factor.

Give more attention to soil erosion, Mr. Wilson urged. This destructive tendency, he said, means that in 25 or 30 years large areas will pass out of productivity through soil erosion.

Conservation Approved

Here he cited an increasing current recognition of long neglect of natural forces, and he paid the National Grange a hearty compliment for its work along conservation lines. "We are developing a consciousness that we cannot neglect our responsibilities as stewards of our basic asset," he told the tillers of the land.

From the forestry standpoint, Mr. Wilson urged that nation-wide action should not rest primarily on the need for timber. Forests, he pointed out, are a necessary factor in maintaining water sheds, for recreation and for preserving wild life. Lands best suited to state and public forestry projects should be acquired and put to these uses as soon as possible, the speaker said.

Three Definite Elements

Not until the American people can say, "We are producing new timber at a greater rate than the destruction of timber through natural cutting, fire and clearing," can forest conservation efforts be considered successful, the assistant secretary declared.

Three definite elements relating to the national land policy were injected into his message: Withdrawal o. submarginal lands as part of a long-time agricultural adjustment; co-ordination of policies and objectives of national, state and local agencies dealing with land utilization, and a concerted land-use planning movement in the United States.

The long-time aspects of agricultural adjustment, Mr. Wilson told the grangers, merges squarely into the question of land policy. It is the part of wisdom, he held, to approach the problems of land retirement with open minds and an experimental attitude.

Retirement of low-production land for purposes of balancing production, he admitted, is a complete reversal of a long-accepted national trend. It is something entirely new and brings with it new problems.

There are other reasons for necessary curtailment of farm acreage or its alternative crop control stressed by Mr. Wilson. One of these was the fact that the farmer has not escaped the effect on the machine age which saw such inventions as tractor combines flood the markets with commodities and at the same time eliminate the 25,000,000 acres of forage production land once needed to support the farm horse.

Abnormal expansion in special production regions, cotton in particular came about through improvements in farm output. Nationalistic policies, high tariffs and import quotas contributed to the chaotic aftermath.

Falling markets and tobogganing purchasing power at home and abroad, Mr. Wilson said, made government aid under the AAA essential. People on the poor submarginal lands, especially, need help.

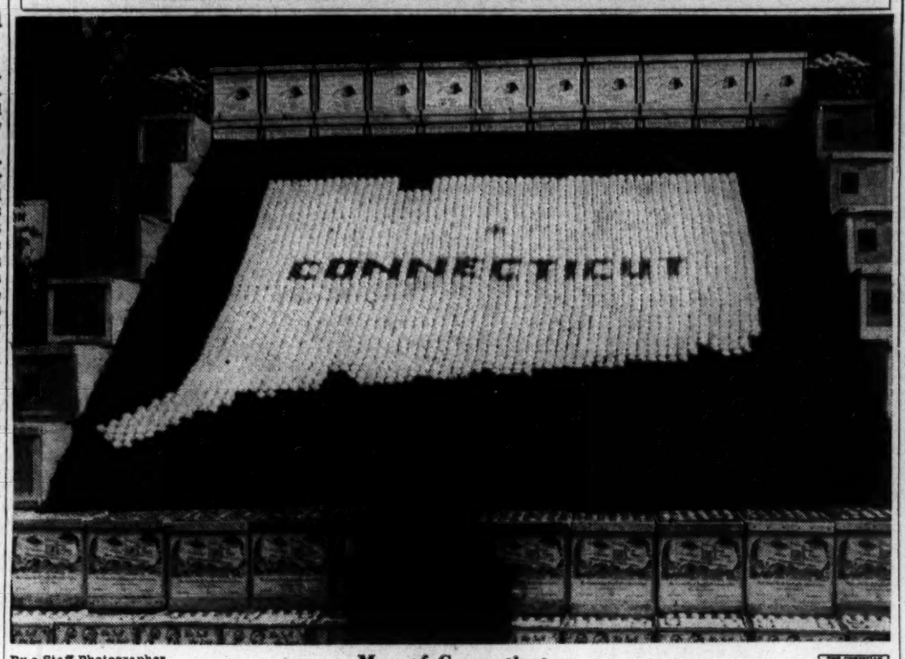
The Connecticut State Grange exposition in the State Armory is one of the leading attractions of the convention. Not only is home and farm industry well represented in exhibition booths, but there are a few decorative schemes that attract admiring throngs.

There is a map of the State of Connecticut woven in a uniform tapestry of white eggs. The brown-egg biddies got off easy. They only had to contribute the name of the State, which doesn't give them much to cackle about.

Christmas Savings Increase

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—An upward trend in Christmas savings here for the first time in four years was disclosed by a survey Tuesday. Three mutual savings banks and two national banks will disburse $652,000 to 14,310 depositors of these accounts this year. The same banks last year paid $627,000 to 13,905 depositors.

Grangers See New Use For Eggs



By a Staff Photographer — Map of Connecticut

Boston Events

Tonight

Theaters

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). "Sylphides." "Union Pacific." "Children Tales." 8:30. Matinee tomorrow. 2:30.

"ANYTHING GOES" (Colonial). Musical comedy by Cole Porter, P. G. Wodehouse and Guy Bolton. With Victor Moore. 8:30.

"GOLD EAGLE GUY" (Majestic). Turbulent days in San Francisco, ending with the earthquake. Group Theatre Acting Company. 8:30.

"THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" (Hollis). The Revolution and bundling. 8:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Firebird," with Verree Teasdale and Ricardo Cortez. Fenway, 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50. Paramount, 9:30 a. m., 12:14, 2:58, 5:42, 8:26. Also James Dunn and Alice Faye in "365 Nights in Hollywood."

EXETER—"Big Hearted Herbert." 2:20, 5:05, 7:50. Also "Success at Any Price."

FINE ARTS—"Power," adapted from "Jew Suss." English production. Colored cartoon and educational shorts. 1:50, 4:20, 6:45, 9:15.

KEITH'S—"Age of Innocence," with Irene Dunne and John Boles. 10 a. m., 12:01, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05. Preview of "Great Expectations," 10:15.

ORPHEUM — "Transatlantic Merry-Go-Round." Vaudeville. 9:35 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

METROPOLITAN — "Limehouse Blues," with George Raft. "Victor Herbert Impressions," overture. Vaudeville. 11:24 a. m., 1:55, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

MODERN—Will Rogers in "Judge Priest." 10:35 a. m., 1:21, 4:07, 6:53, 9:39. Also "When Strangers Meet."

STATE — "We Live Again," adapted from Tolstoy's "Resurrection." With Fredric March and Anna Sten. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:45.

BOSTON — "By Your Leave," with Frank Morgan in a clever comedy role. Vaudeville. 10:25 a. m., 1:29, 4:33, 7:37, 10:32.

SCOLLAY—James Cagney in "The St. Louis Kid." Vaudeville. 12:18, 3:19, 6:20, 9:30.

UPTOWN—"Affairs of Cellini." 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Wake Up and Dream."

TREMONT—"Henry VIII" and "Morning Glory" with various short subjects. 9 a. m. to 11.

STRAND—Will Rogers in "Handy Andy." 1, 3:55, 6:49, 9:43. Also "Pursued."

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Hawaiian scenes; Betty Boop cartoon; football strategy; other shorts and news reels. 9:30 a. m. to 11:30.

Hockey

BOSTON ARENA — Philadelphia Arrows vs. Boston Cubs. Opening game here of Canadian-American Hockey League. 8:30.

Other Events

LOWELL INSTITUTE—Dr. Robert Dudley French of Yale lectures on "Alice of Bath," in "Chaucer's Men and Women" series. 491 Boylston Street. 8.

DU BURON STUDIO—"An Evening of Poetry," by Marjorie Knapp. 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

FORD HALL FORUM PLAYERS—A three-act comedy, "Moral," by Ludwig Thoma. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—James Ballance lectures on "Brazil and Its Jungles." Lecture Hall. 8.

Tomorrow

New Movie Programs

METROPOLITAN—"The Pursuit of Happiness."

KEITH'S—Dickens' "Great Expectations."

ORPHEUM—"Student Tour," with Jimmy Durante and Charles Butterworth.

BOSTON—George M. Cohan in "Gambling."

Other Events

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance. "English Rooms," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART—Alumni Association's first program this season. 6:30.

NEWTONVILLE WOMEN'S CLUB—Program and bridge party for benefit of Outdoor Christmas Eve Program Fund. Clubhouse. 2.

Red Tape Declared Entangling NRA

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 15 (AP)—"Business men are with the NRA in principle, but they are disgusted with the waste of time and the red tape involved in getting something done," William H. Blake, assistant secretary of the National Code Authority for the medium and low-priced jewelry industry, declared Tuesday at a meeting of 75 code representatives, gathered to discuss means of improving the recovery administration.

"There has been a lot of talk of enforcement and self-government of industry, but it has been nothing but talk," Mr. Blake declared. "The complaints are considered here, and then they go to Washington, and it takes weeks; and when we finally get an opinion, it is usually from someone who displays a woeful lack of knowledge of what it is all about."

The Dance

Contes et Ballets Russes

Comparison and contrast added interest to the Wednesday matinée program of the Ballet Russe at the Boston Opera House. The meager audience attested to a sad, significant fact. Audiences for any sort of dance program in this city turn out in large numbers, as on Monday evening, only when the occasion is one of society's benefit parties. And pity 'tis that this should be so, or that anyone should miss the exhilarating experience of a Ballet Russe performance while the company is in town.

Of special interest was the appearance of Irina Baronova in "Les Sylphides" and as the Street Dancer in "Le Beau Danube." What dainty points and piqués, what drifting lightness in the first, and what gay abandon in the latter. The rôle took on new life in her performance of it.

Out of the heart of old Russia come the "Contes Russes," based on ancient folk tales and legends. Russian to the core is the music of Liadoff, the vivid, playful scenery and costumes of Michel Larionoff and the choreography of Massine. That excellent character dancer, Yurek Shabelevsky, did the marvelous Russian steps with the greatest of strength and the greatest of ease. Baba-Yaga's hut turned continually on chickens' legs that were dancers' feet. The Swan Princess was sweetly if not too surely played by Lulu Rostova. And a pasteboard horse and a pasteboard dragon of many heads vied with a dancing cat who was Serge Lifatoff and a witch who went in for imitation Martha Graham gestures.

Fairy lore and fantasy are the most balletic of material. M. L.

Last night, the ballet bill was made up of "La Boutique Fantasque" and "Le Mariage d'Aurore," both repeated from the previous evening, and the Polovtsien Dances from "Prince Igor," given for the first time this season. A well planned program, displaying the accomplishments of the entire company in a wide variety of dance moods and concluding with a number conspicuout for its color and vigor. The audience, which might have been larger, was appreciative.

Mill Workers on Jobs At Southbridge Plant

SOUTHBRIDGE, Mass., Nov. 15 (AP)—Approximately 200 workers were at their jobs in the Hamilton Woolen Company plant this morning, despite the flare of violence yesterday that marked the walkout of more than 250 employees.

A corps of 25 state police from Troop C guarded the plant and there was no demonstration by pickets as the workers entered the factory today at 7 a. m.

Richard Lennihan, president of the Hamilton Woolen Company, stated today that the local union failed to notify him the strike was contemplated.

Music

Olga Averino

Last night in Jordan Hall, Mme. Olga Averino, soprano, again gave great pleasure to a large audience in a program of songs chosen with a nice discrimination. Miss Mary Shaw Swain was the pianoforte accompanist.

Mme. Averino is never at a loss; she evidently works diligently, else the songs which come with disarming ease would trip the singer's tongue. "Pour ton pays," by Borodin, for instance, and the Tchaikovsky "After the Ball" which followed were sung with unusually fine tone and phrasing, so fine in fact that the singer had to repeat the Tchaikovsky.

In contrasting mood came "Two Nursery Rhymes" by Levine, not too archly sung but taken at a sufficiently merry pace to be amusing, as the composer intended. A pair of songs by Rachmaninoff revealed Mme. Averino's skill in interpretation, as did the "Revenez, revenez" by Lully. A certain reserve prevented the singer from giving the de Falla "Seguidilla" quite the dash which is associated with this type of song, but this same reserve stood her in good stead in the restrained and beautiful "Petite prière" by Loeffler.

Casella's Tre Canzoni Trechentesche proved a test of accurate intonation which Mme. Averino readily met. In the presentation of these songs the singer set herself no inconsiderable task, especially in the "Fuor de la bella gaiba."

Mme. Averino's efforts should now be directed toward a more complete control of her breath and a lessening of tension just above the middle register. Her top notes, pianissimi, are very lovely and with improved technique she should be able to give pleasure in greater degree. Her audience last night gave every evidence of enjoyment and demanded encores. And not a little of that enjoyment could be attributed to the expert accompaniments of Miss Swain.

Rachmaninoff

The seventh season of the Boston Morning Musicales was auspiciously opened yesterday morning in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler by Sergei Rachmaninoff in a piano recital of informal numbers. On the program were the Variations from the Mozart A major Sonata, a Mélodie by Gluck-Sgambati, a Valse, a Nocturne and a Ballade by Chopin, Mr. Rachmaninoff's "Humoresque" and a Prelude; Debussy's "Children's Corner" and the Weber-Tausig arrangement of the "Invitation to the Dance."

Mr. Rachmaninoff invariably draws an enthusiastic audience, and invariably merits the enthusiasm. Witness the Mozart Variations, played with polish and elegance; also the Gluck Mélodie, which was accorded a dignified, thoroughly melodious interpretation. Curiously, the Chopin Nocturne revealed the pianist in an over-sentimental mood—a rare occurrence, therefore the more apparent; but the Valse and the Ballade gave great pleasure, as did the Debussy suite, especially "The Little Shepherd," who, according to Mr. Rachmaninoff's picture, must have been an honest, straightforward and sturdy little lad, with an imagination.

The pianist's own pair of compositions roused the admiration of his audience, and justly so, but even Mr. Rachmaninoff at his brilliant best could not infuse the Weber-Tausig number with the poetic quality of the original, which is another excellent reason for turning thumbs down on pianoforte transcriptions of this type. There was the usual demand for encores, generously supplied.

G. M. S.

Maine Axmen Enter Uncut Tract On Canadian Border; 300 in Crew

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BINGHAM, Maine, Nov. 15—In a forest where heretofore the sound of the woodman's ax has scarcely been heard, 23 miles beyond Eustis, near the Canadian border, the Brown Company of New Hampshire has begun the cutting of 7,000,000 feet of lumber, about 300 men being employed. It is expected that the crew will later be increased to 400. The smaller trees of this tract are said to be from two to three feet in diameter and the larger five feet through.

Several camps, two or three of them 150 feet long, accommodate the workers and the job will require several months. Teams are being used in the operations. The nearest settlement is Woburn in Canada, but supplies for the crew are purchased in the United States. The location of the operations is in what is historically known as the Massachusetts Gore; and a dam is being built on Arnold's Brook, named after Benedict Arnold, whose men marched through this region on their invasion of Canada in the early days of the Revolutionary War.

The logs will be floated down this brook to the first of what is known as the Chain of Ponds, and after being driven through the entire chain, will go into the Dead River.

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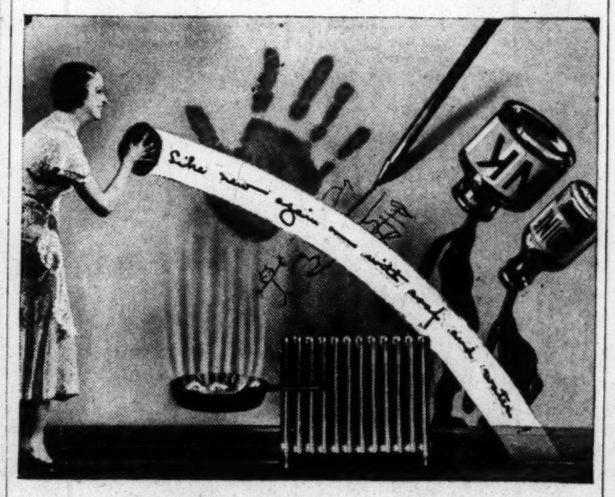

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Agriculture and Industry In Economic Balance Under TVA Development Project

Bureau of Relations Proposes to Establish Equilibrium Between Farmer and Factory Worker and Build Up Standards of Both

(Continued from Page 1)

plan a balance between the farmer and the factory worker and to build up the standards of each.

They recognize, say these men, that statement regarding the relation of agriculture and industry is true. But they deny that it is true in the somewhat hopeless sense that many have believed.

Already there is noticeable in the South the work of forces that are beginning to break down this barrier. Too many men have recognized the problem for it to remain the same. In fact, throughout the nation, Mr. Woolrich declares, there has set in a diffusion of industry into agricultural districts. After two centuries of concentration of industry in large centers, he maintains, the drift is toward a break-up of these centers. He bases his contention on the improvement of transportation, the vanishing of the necessity for workers' homes to huddle under the shadow of factory chimneys, of workmen being bound to the manufacturing plant by the trolley lines and sidewalks.

Intelligent Assistance

Under TVA planning the Tennessee Valley has become an arena for the development of forces already at work. There is no attempt at forcing a change that is contrary to progress, Mr. Woolrich insists. It is simply the intelligent assistance of an orderly and progressive shift.

There is a distinct trend throughout the South on the part of the producer to move a step closer to the consumer. In this respect it is pointed out by Mr. Woolrich, that it is just as reasonable for the farmers to co-operatively open a starch factory to convert their surplus potatoes into starch as it is for the individual farmer to churn butter and thus move a step nearer the consumer.

Tennessee is a great sorghum state. Practically every farmer has his own sorghum press upon his farm and sells his syrup in the local markets. But the one great complaint seems to be that there is no uniformity. Some Tennessee sorghum syrup is rated as the best, other syrup from the same district may be very poor. Varying methods and changing conditions provide the answer to the question.

Work Co-operatively

The answer is plain, say those who have studied the program. The farmer must work co-operatively to set up small sorghum plants to be run by experts who will turn out uniform grades of syrup and build up a sure and satisfied market. And gradually the farmer seems to be leaning toward such a move. And as he leans the TVA experts are there to help him in the right direction.

The Tennessee hills, declares Mr. Woolrich, are peopled by individualists, men of initiative and resourcefulness who are quick to see when there is a chance to better their lot. As an example Mr. Woolrich tells the story of the Tennessee farmer, who, when his cash crops failed, turned to broom making.

The farmer had no capital. But his methods and procedure showed that he had initiative and resourcefulness. He grew his own broom straw. He made a hand lathe to turn out broom handles from his own wood. He invented and made a tying machine to bind the brooms. When his product was finished he took the brooms out and sold them. He made no fortune, but he did pull himself through the depression.

Points the Way

The individual case here points out the way, Mr. Woolrich states. What this farmer tried to do on his own could really be profitably done by communities who could utilize the materials at hand and move a step closer to the consumer.

On the denuded slopes where erosion is doing its destructive work the farmers are planting crops of Japanese clover, a hardy, fast-growing clover crop. But all existent seeders are useless for sowing this type of seed. Back in the hills an agriculture expert found the farmer who had worked out the problem for himself. He had punched holes in the sides of tin cans, mounted them on a shaft, filled the cans with clover seed. He rolled his home-made seeder up and down the hill and his planting was done.

With this type of agricultural population, of which these two men are the rule rather than the exception, Mr. Woolrich states that a balance between industry and agriculture can be worked out.

Education Program

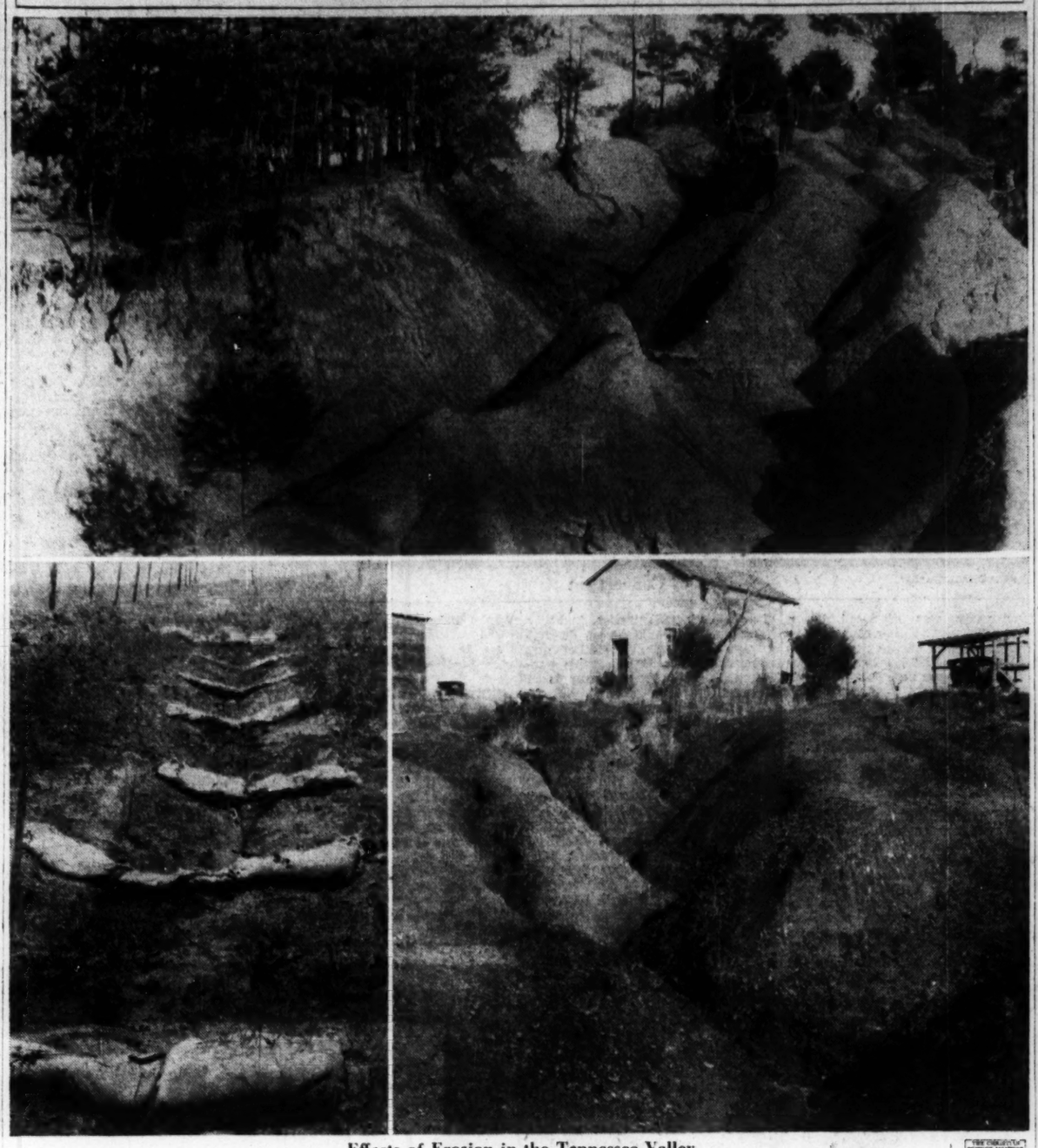
Steadily the agricultural advisers under TVA are pushing back into the hills with their program of education, showing the farmers how they can supplement their incomes by building up their own industries to utilize their raw materials and spare time.

As the agricultural experts advance there comes from the Valley the song of the swift-rushing Tennessee. And the song of that rushing is cheap power. The slim black cables are climbing the hills to work a tremendous change in the habits and methods that have changed little down the years.

For the cheap power coming in on the cables means small industries, the possibility of making those things for themselves that they have had to forgo. This is the goal before the TVA here, small community workshops to supplement the incomes of the farmers, and thus raise the agricultural standards, giving these people a purchasing power to flow to the large centers for those goods and commodities which they cannot produce themselves.

And with the workshops should come all those things for which young men and women left the quietness of the hills, the good roads, electric lights, better homes and schools. All these things, say the planners, follow the wires of cheap power.

Bringing Worn-Out Soil Back to Fertility



Effects of Erosion in the Tennessee Valley

Upper—Badly Eroded Soil Near Norris Dam Reservoir Area Before Any Work Had Been Done. Lower Left—Row of Bag Dams in Small Gully. These Bags Are Filled With Earth and Seed. Lower Right—Another Example of Soil Erosion Near Norris Dam Area.

Drive on Soil Erosion In the Tennessee Valley Is Launched by Wallace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—A campaign for the prevention of soil erosion in the Tennessee Valley was recently launched at a meeting here attended by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Dr. H. A. Morgan, agricultural director of the Tennessee Valley Authority and by about 600 agricultural leaders from six southern states.

After the meeting a terracing demonstration was given, the machinery used being of the type which the TVA and the Farm Extension Service will make available for use on any farm on a rental basis.

"What you work out here in this valley will be for the country in the same way as the demonstration farms serve a community," Mr. Wallace said. "We don't want to let vague idealism run away with us." He termed the TVA "the most important single phase of the national program to conserve natural resources."

Dr. Morgan linked the prevention of soil erosion with the water power program of the TVA and with rural electrification. He explained that the soil washed away not only impoverishes the land, but clogs up dams and fills up settling basins. He further declared that the "great experiments being conducted in the Tennessee Valley are for the benefit of the nation as a whole" and that he considered the soil erosion prevention program as important to Montana as to Alabama.

"It is up to the farmers of this section," Dr. Morgan said, "to protect and build up their hill lands to replace the fertile acres now being taken over in the dam reservoirs. The rich bottom lands, the 'corn crib' of this section is to a considerable degree lost (being flooded by by dam backwaters). You must make the hill lands fertile enough to grow corn."

German Living Costs Increase 4.1 P. C. in Year

(Continued from Page 1)

prevented the retailers of woolen goods from doing record trade since the summer. Fears of a scarcity of fats and of deterioration in foodstuffs have also led to extra purchases of these commodities.

As compared with prices for the same period in 1933, potatoes show an increase of 85.1 per cent, vegetables 30.6 per cent, pork 11.1 per cent and margarine between 3 and 4 per cent, which account for a 4.1 per cent rise in the cost of living, according to official figures.

Such figures do not, however, make it easy to obtain a true idea of the real standard of living for the average German worker today since, for example, they are based upon a family budget made up in 1927-28, which was a period of comparative prosperity. Further, to take as the normal a family of five persons—two parents and three children—is quite out of keeping with today's state of things, when only one-third of the German households consist of more than four persons.

This is a criticism which was heard long before the National Socialists came to power, but then other estimates, issued to the public from various sources, helped them to reach conclusions more in keeping with actual conditions.

The Reich Statistical Bureau has also introduced a new cost-of-living index based upon new methods. What these new methods are has not yet been explained; but an examination of the results of old and new methods, where already adopted, does not suggest that the change will give the public a more accurate picture of the real cost of living for the average German worker. In calculating his real wages, no account appears to have been taken of the various deductions, "voluntary" and otherwise, which are made at the source, and which can amount to from 10 to 17 per cent of the nominal wages.

In neither method do the statistics indicate the rise in food prices which has resulted from the Government's agricultural policy and to which Herr Walther Darre, the Reichminister of Agriculture, referred at the Nuremberg Party rally, last September, as evidence of what National Socialist régime was doing for the farmer.

It might also be added that a 4 per cent increase in the official cost of living index figures seems very small in view of the great internal revival of production and prices which has been organized through governmental expenditure.

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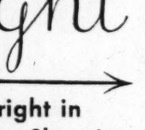

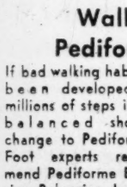

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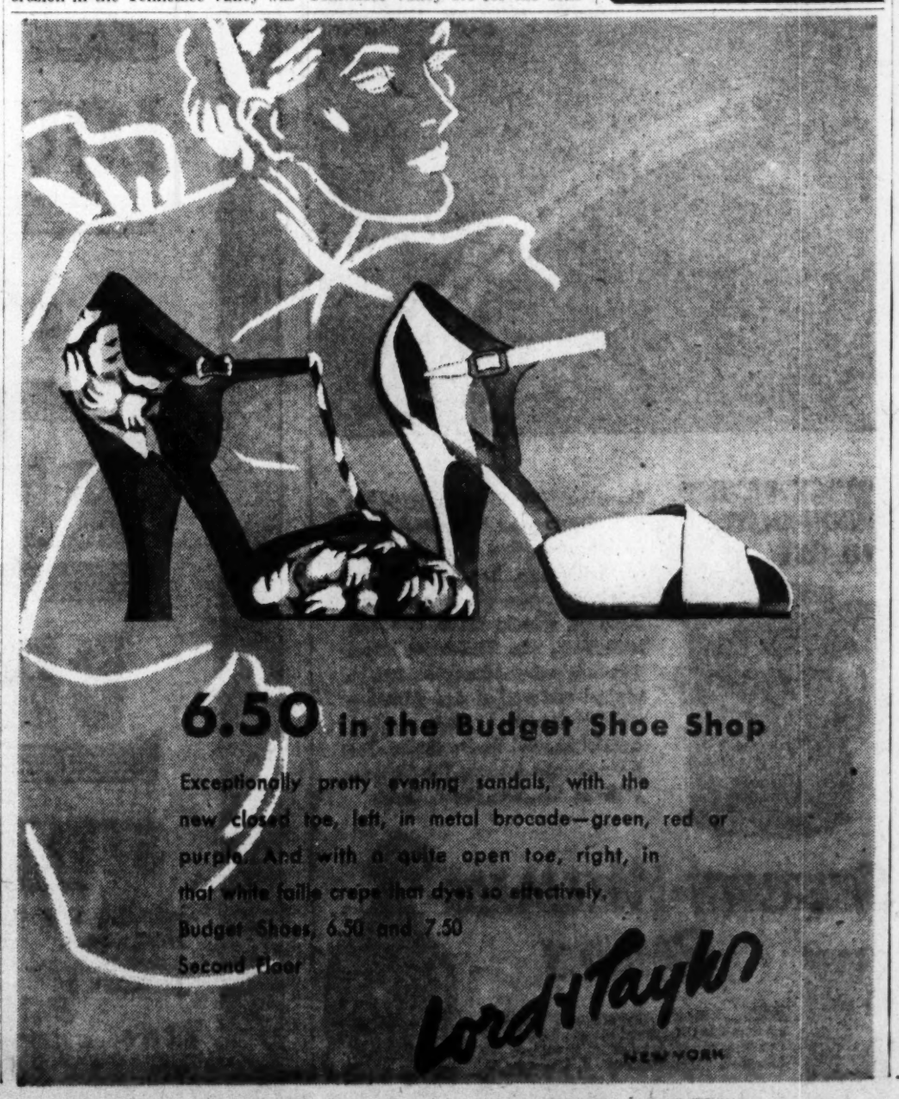

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Germany Takes Up Television For Extensive Development As Future Medium for Propaganda

Transportable Transmission Plant to Be Erected in Brocken for Experiments on Regarding Range; Government Promises Financial Support

By J. E. Williams

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Great advances in television are expected in Germany in the near future. These hopes are based upon the technical developments already made in this branch of physical science and upon the increased financial support given by the Third Reich, not so much for commercial reasons as for the propaganda uses to which it is hoped to apply the new invention. Whereas three years ago the annual research grant was not more than 30,000 marks ($12,000 at $1 for 2.5 marks), today, according to the statement of an official, the Government is ready to apply 10 times that amount for this purpose.

Television in Germany today is entirely state-controlled and developed in close co-operation with radio. There is a transmission plant at Berlin-Witzleben, using two ultra-short wave transmitters, the one for pictures and the other for sound, with the corresponding antennae fixed to the top of the Radio Tower (Funkturm) and the apparatus modulating the transmitters housed nearby. Experimental television transmissions are made daily for the purpose of testing television receivers and the range of transmission, and it is hoped that efficient apparatus will soon be ready for sale.

Seek Locations

To make television possible throughout the whole of Germany a number of transmitters will have to be placed in different parts of the country. Economic reasons dictate that there should be as few of these as possible, but, on the other hand, this means that transmission range must be considerably extended. Since the range of ultra-short-wave transmitters is greater, the higher the antennae, it will be necessary to fix them on very high masts in flat country, or on very high peaks in mountainous districts. In central Germany, the famous Brocken, in the Harz Mountains, appears to offer an excellent site for a future television plant. From here the transmissions, covering a range of 60 to 100 miles, would include a number of cities, like Hanover, Brunswick, Magdeburg, Cassel and Erfurt.

During the summer of 1935 a transportable television transmission plant will be erected on the Brocken. It will then be possible to judge of the correctness of the various theories now held regarding range of transmission. Should the experiments justify it, a permanent plant will be erected there and further experiments made with the transportable one on Schneekoppe, the Zugspitze and other German mountain peaks. Once the Berlin-Brocken television experiments are fully proved, then it will be possible to modulate the Brocken transmitter directly by radio.

Catching Up

Germany has hitherto been far behind England and many other countries in the matter of regular television transmissions for the public, but it is hoped during the next few weeks to give regular evening programs. In the beginning, these programs will consist of newsreel material and special television items. The pictures already shown have not been more than 180 lines or 15x15 square centimeters, and produced by means of a cathode tube ray. Television sets cost in Berlin today 1000 and 2000 marks, but it is hoped very soon, through mass production methods, to reduce the price to 500 marks.

Whereas in certain countries (England, for example) transmissions are made on the normal radio wave, German experts maintain that such pictures are not clear enough and they use an ultra-short-wave transmitter; that is, two transmitters, one for the picture and the other for the sound.

But German efforts are particularly concentrated upon utilizing television for propaganda purposes and therefore upon producing pictures large enough for the modern cinema screen, so that parallel political meetings can be held in different halls at the same time without "the human touch" being lost. The transmission of open-air scenes, over a range of about 25 miles will probably be made possible in the very near future. This means catering to the area covered by Greater Berlin. But the present system is successful only at very great expense, the special cable which is used to connect the transportable receiver with the ultra-short-wave transmitter costing more than 6000 marks a mile.

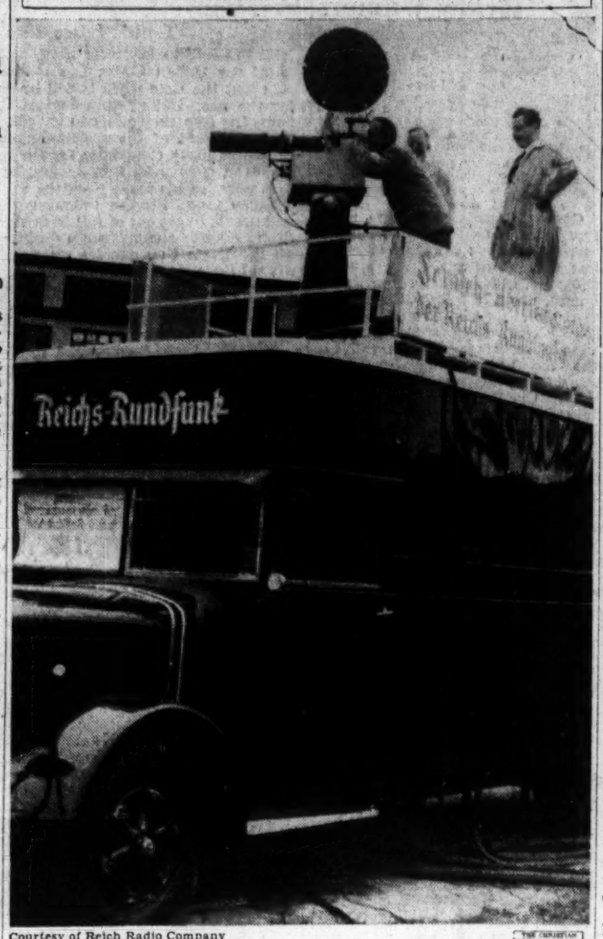
Experimenting

Since existing telephone cables cannot be used for television transmission, special new types of cable have been manufactured which are shortly to be laid down in Berlin for experimental purposes. Should these prove satisfactory, then attempts will be made to transmit television pictures from any particular place to the transmitters, as is now done by radio. A further step will then be to combine television with the telephone, but in view of the high costs, it is considered hardly likely that for a long time to come, there can be much more than one television-telephone connection between the principal German cities.

It will probably take some years to work such a comprehensive plan, but so much has already been done that television is obviously leaving the experimental stage and the televisor will soon be accepted as part of everyday life like the radio or the telephone. It was only six years ago that the first image was transmitted over the telephone wire, when a London caller was seen and heard in Glasgow. In 1932, there was another successful transmission in Paris between the offices of Le Matin and the bureau of the Galeries Lafayette.

Germany has now very definitely entered the television field and all the resources, in technical knowledge and money which the National Socialist Government can command, will be directed toward perfecting television both for propaganda and commercial purposes.

Germany's New Sight-and-Sound Truck



Courtesy of Reich Radio Company

Lots of Experimenting Needed

This Is the German Version of the Television Pickup Camera, Which Resembles the Familiar "Sound Trucks" of the Motion Pictures. The Truck Shown Here Contains All the Necessary Television and Radio Amplifiers to Transfer Sound and Light Waves to the Land Lines Whence They Can Be Distributed Over Regular Wires.

British Advance Television With Special Licenses

Amateurs May Now Apply to Post Office for Their Permits

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Amateur televisionists in Great Britain have been cheered by the latest regulations issued by the General Post Office for licenses to be issued to transmitters. These are the first results of experiments with short-wave television which have been in progress for some time past.

The wave-band between 10.02 and 10.71 meters (28.005-32,000 kilocycles) has been reserved for amateur transmitters and experimenters. As the wave-band gets lower and the number of kilocycles per meter increases, this means that 444 channels with a separation of 9 kilocycles each will be available. One of the drawbacks to television on the higher wave-lengths has been that there are far fewer channels available there to accommodate the vision signals without causing severe interference to the ordinary broadcasting.

This meant that only one half-hour morning and evening could be spared for a single transmission. No time was available for amateurs to transmit, they would only "look in" and listen. These enthusiasts will now have a broad wave-band divided between speech and vision which will be of more than double the width of the whole medium wave-band now in use to accommodate the 200 European stations.

The conditions for the issue of a license are strict. No transmission of mere entertainment value may be made. Experimenters must show that their apparatus is equal to, or in advance of, existing systems, or that their experiments will be of scientific value. This eliminates the mere dabbler in television, but refers only to transmitting. Those with receivers able to receive short-wave signals will be able to range over the new exclusive television wave-band to see what is being done.

Ruins of Ava Near Mandalay

Ava, former capital of Burma which is now in ruins, is located 10 miles southwest of Mandalay.

Tagore Appeals For Indians To End Intolerance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS, South India—A stirring appeal to the peoples of India to sink their racial differences for the good of India and the world, has been made here recently by the Indian poet Sir Rabindranath Tagore at a civic welcome from the Mayor and Corporation of Madras.

"The vastness of the race problem with which we are faced today," Sir Rabindranath declared, "will either compel us to train ourselves to moral fitness in place of a merely external efficiency, or complications arising out of it will fetter all our movements and drag us to our death.

"The time has come," Sir Rabindranath continued, "for man to realize that the subtle intricacies of human existence find their perfect unity in the harmony of interdependence, never in the vigorous exercise of elbows in the midst of a mutually pushing multitude clamoring for the solitary peak of self-aassertion.

"We Indians can never hope to find our salvation by some official means, some apportionment of votes, some political machinery imported from foreign markets. Our minds must be educated truly to realize a deeper bond of human relationship, the lack of which makes us miss our meaning and hinders us in our fulfilment."

Greece Plans Museum For Animal Fossils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — A palaeontological museum in Athens to house Greece's wealth of fossils of animals is planned.

Between Athens and Marathon geologists have discovered a whole fauna very much similar to the primitive fauna brought to light in the eastern parts of Africa—such as monkey, rhinoceros, giraffe, mastodon, antelope, dinosaur, hipparion and helladotherion.

The discovery of the fossils of so many animals of the carnivorous, frugivorous and herbivorous kind in a limited space of Attica had for long puzzled natural scientists. The explanation now furnished by Greek geologists is that asphyxiating carbon monoxide gas suddenly escaped from the soil of Attica and forced these animals to flee away in confusion which caused many of them to perish.

Cockneys Enjoy Hampton Court As Their Very Own Playground

Beautiful Tudor Palace Originally Built by Cardinal Wolsey, Now Being Carefully Rebuilt, Has Parks and Maze Where It's Easy to Get Lost

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Historic Hampton Court Palace, now in the hands of builders for repairs, is still an important focal point of London.

True, it has ceased to be the home of kings and queens, but it has become a playground for 1,000,000 people annually.

One of the finest existing specimens of Tudor architecture, the Palace was built by Cardinal Wolsey in 1515. Henry VIII cast longing eyes on it and received it as a gift from the prudent cardinal.

Today it is one of the most prized possessions of the London Cockney. He likes to take his family and friends down there for the day. Not without awe they wander through the magnificent rooms.

The original structure was largely rebuilt by England's most famous architect, Sir Christopher Wren. It was planned as a magnificent abode that should rival the splendors of Versailles.

Workmen are now securing against the ravages of time the roofs beneath which Queen Elizabeth used to hold festive court with balls, banquets, masques and plays Shakespeare is believed to have acted before the Queen in the Great Hall.

The beautiful gardens, many laid out in Dutch style, the ornamental waters and Bushey Park, combine to provide a favorite promenade. For those feeling adventurous there is the Maze in which to get lost.

The 1000 rooms of the Palace where Cardinal Wolsey entertained as many as 400 visitors at a time, have been transformed into apartments of varying size allotted by the reigning monarch for the use of members of impoverished aristocratic families, or for those who have rendered some special service to the State. The Crown reserves the right to re-occupy the Palace at any time.

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And so is your SOCONY DEALER!

DIFFICULT DAYS ARE AHEAD for that car of yours. The weather's getting colder. And Winter has a habit of finding weak spots in cars where he can get in plenty of damaging pokes.

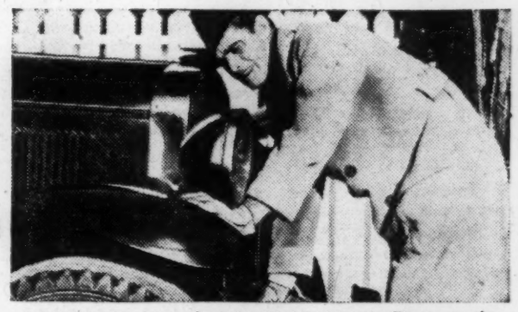
Socony men have the answer all worked out—with a 4-point Winter-proofing plan that protects every vital part. They take the struggle out of cold weather shifting by putting in Mobiloil CW for your gears, Mobilgreases that are tough enough for Winter use prevent squeaky, squawky cars when Spring comes.

Mobiloil Arctic—now made by the new and revolutionary Clearosol Process—makes Winter starting much easier and saves wear and tear on both your car and your purse. And even there, Winter-proofing doesn't stop.

For no charge, Socony men check over the other vital spots—wiring, battery, spark-plugs, cooling system, oil filters. When you need service, they tell you. When you're safe, they let you know.

All this is best done *before* Winter comes. Protection is cheaper than correction after the damage is done. In any event—*ask* a Socony man about Socony's complete Winter-proofing Service. You'll want the whole program when you see how thoroughly it protects your car.

THE SIGN of Friendly Service. Wherever you see the flaming wings of the Flying Red Horse you can count on getting good gasoline, good oil and helpful service that makes driving *fun*.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Coast Title Is Not Involved In Week-End Games

Stanford and Washington State Now Alone at Head of Table

P. C. Conference Football

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Wash. State	4	0	0	96	0	1.000
Stanford	4	0	0	84	0	1.000
Washington	4	0	1	56	44	.800
Oregon	4	0	1	62	30	.800
California	2	0	1	17	15	.667
Idaho	1	0	3	19	51	.250
U. C. L. A.	1	0	3	19	56	.250
So. Calif.	0	1	3	8	49	.000
Oregon St.	0	1	4	19	72	.000
Montana	0	0	4	6	69	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 15—Just three Pacific Coast Conference football games are scheduled this week, and none of them concerns a possible winner of the championship. University of Oregon meets Southern California, University of Montana tackles Oregon' State College, and University of Idaho's gridiron machine meets the Golden Bears of the University of California.

Most interest in the West concerns the formidable Stanford team, despite the fact that the Cardinals meet a non-conference foe, the Olympic Club of San Francisco. Stanford is held, not only as the probably choice to represent the West in the New Year's game in Pasadena, but as one of the strongest football teams ever developed on the Pacific Coast.

In the other contest involving a conference member, University of Washington meets College of Puget Sound. Washington State College and the University of California at Los Angeles are idle.

The Oregon-Southern California contest looms as perhaps the hardest conference game to predict. While Oregon is near the top of the standings, the Trojans are certain to give the Webfeet a terrific battle. California should defeat Idaho in stride, and Montana should not offer too much competition for Oregon State. In the two non-conference games, Stanford's second team will be asigned the major portion of the burden, for Coach Claude E. Thornhill will doubtless have his eye on the important game with California the week following. The Washington Huskies should have no trouble beating Puget Sound.

Oregon and Southern California are both recuperating from hard games last Saturday. The Webfeet just managed to nose out their traditional rivals. Oregon State, by a three-point margin, 9 to 6. Vincent L. Walker '37 and Maurie VanVliet '35 accounted for Oregon's tallies, while Norman C. Franklin '35, brilliant Oregon state left halfback, scored his team's lone touchdown in the final two minutes of the game after he had figured prominently in a long march down the field. Oregon's stubborn defense was as much a factor in its victory as its scoring punch, for the Webfeet held a determined State attack on the six-foot stripe as the gun ended the first half.

Southern California, plodding its way through its worst season in more than a decade, lost a hard-fought game to an inspired California team, 7 to 2. Almost before the contest was well started, Arleigh T. Williams '35, Bear backfield triple-threat ace, went through his own left tackle, eluded a half-dozen Trojan tacklers, and wormed his way 29 yards to a touchdown, and then added the extra point by place-kick. While the Bears continued as the more potent gaining team, Southern California came close to scoring a touchdown in the last minutes of the second half—and again toward the close of the game. Both times it was Irvine E. Warburton '35 who was the key man in the Trojan attack. In the first threat, Albert F. Kidder '37, a substitute halfback, rifled a long pass to Warburton, who caught the ball near mid-field and raced to California's 16-yard line before being run out of bounds. Warburton called for passes for the next four downs, but none of the attempts was successful. Late in the game Warburton was held for downs on the Bears' three-inch line. The Trojan's two points were scored when Williams fumbled a bad pass from center, and was tackled behind his own goal.

Stanford's impressive victory over Washington, which had not been defeated or tied prior to the game, left little for Cardinal supporters to desire. The big Cardinal machine oozed power. It was versatile. And it had the brains and the ability to convert Husky mistakes into Stanford points. Robert H. Grayson, moving blithely on his way toward all-America selection for fullback, scored two of his team's touchdowns, one when he neatly intercepted a pass from Arthur Ahonen '35, and skirted down the sidelines to cross the goal standing up. Grayson's backfield running mate, Robert A. Hamilton '36, tallied another touchdown, and James H. Moscrip '36, perhaps the greatest end that Stanford has ever had, scored a field goal. He also converted all three of the Cardinal touchdowns.

For a few minutes of the contest, the Huskies held the Redshirts on fairly even ground, just as U. C. L. A. had done the week before. But then the Cardinal machine gathered momentum and rushed toward the Washington goal with a varied assortment of reverses, passes, and bucks coolly engineered by Frank Alustiza '36 at quarterback. From then on the victor was never in doubt, and it was merely a matter of how many points Stanford would score.

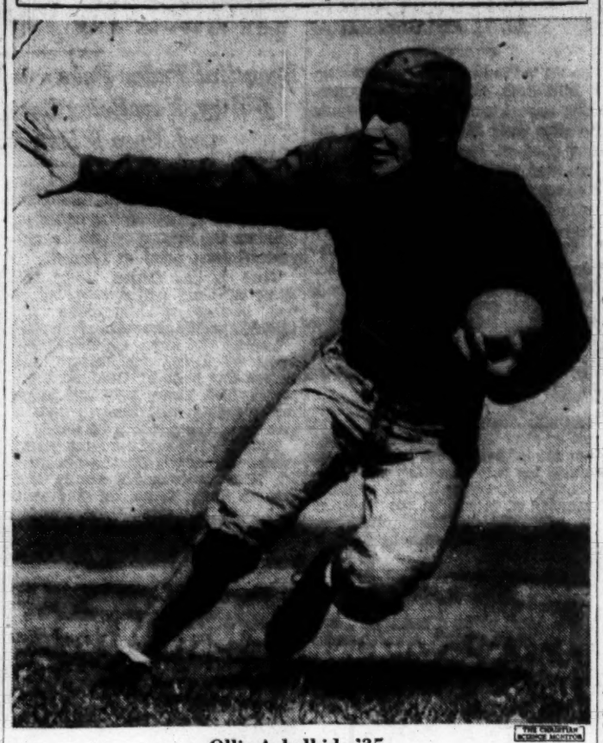
Washington State had no trouble in vanquishing the Idaho Vandals, 19 to 0, thereby keeping intact the record of Coach Orin Hollingberry of never having lost a football game on Rogers Field, in Pullman. Ted Christofferson '36, the giant blond who came all the way to Washington from his native Hawaii to attend college, was the big star as long as Hollingberry kept him in the contest. On the first play from scrimmage, Christofferson found an opening in the Vandal line, plunged through, and raced 65 yards through a broken field to score the Cougars' first six points. Rodger Dougherty '37 converted. Again, in the first half, Christofferson ran back a weak Idaho punt to the Vandal 29. He then alternated with Dougherty on running plays to put the ball on the 4-yard line. From there Edward Goddard '37 plunged over for another touchdown.

Arbelbide Scores

The third and final score was made by Ollie Arbelbide, who went over in three tries from the 15-yard stripe. Hollingberry relied on substitutes throughout most of the second half, and late in the fourth period the Vandals threatened, but with a touchdown in sight, an intercepted pass cost them their only chance to tally. The contest left Washington State undefeated in Conference ranks, although the Cougars have been twice humbled by non-Conference foes.

U. C. L. A. treated the coast football fans to the surprise of the season to date when they defeated St. Mary's, Monday, 6 to 0. The only points of the game were scored in the third period. Fred O. Funk '37 punted for U. C. L. A., and when the ball was fumbled by St. Mary's, Wendell Wemble '36 fell on it for California. On the first rush Funk failed to gain through the line; but Capt. Ransom D. Livesay '35 picked up two yards on the next play, and then Funk went through guard for the touchdown. St. Mary's seriously threatened in the last period, but the power in the U. C. L. A. line asserted itself and St. Mary's lost the ball on downs.

A Triple-Threat Back



Ollie Arbelbide '35

State College of Washington Football Team.

Minnesota Is Ranked First, Stanford Next

Alabama's Crimson Tide Given Third Place in Football Poll

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—Stanford's Indians, now on the warpath on Pacific Coast gridirons, replaced Alabama's Crimson Tide as the runner-up to mighty Minnesota last night in the national ranking list of college football teams, compiled by the Associated Press from more complete returns in a poll among the country's leading newspaper observers.

Here is the revised order of the ranking in the "first ten," which includes five teams from the East, three from the Middle West, one each from the South and Far West.

	Games Won	Lost	Tied
1—Minnesota	6	0	0
2—Stanford	7	0	1
3—Alabama	7	0	0
4—Pittsburgh	6	1	0
5—Princeton	6	0	0
6—Illinois	6	0	0
7—Annapolis	7	0	0
8—Colgate	4	1	0
9—Ohio State	5	1	0
10—Syracuse	6	0	0

Additional and more representative returns yesterday did not slacken the landslide for Minnesota. The Gophers have the votes of 50 out of a total of 65 experts for first place. The remaining 15 observers listed Minnesota second, with Stanford getting 8½ nominations for the top of the heap, Alabama 5½ and Pittsburgh 1.

Alabama's previous lead over Stanford for second place was wiped out by a rush of support for the Indians from west coast observers. Opinions of all major gridiron sections are well represented in the poll, however. They include 20 sports writers and editors from the East, 19 from the Middle West, 14 from the South and 14 from the Far West.

The consensus revealed outstanding backing for the first five teams on the list but the margin is thin otherwise. Yesterday's tabulation resulted in Illinois and Annapolis each gaining a notch in the standing, whereas Colgate dropped two places, from sixth to eighth. Only two points—figured on the basis of 10 points for first place, nine for second, etc.—separate these three teams.

It is noteworthy, however, that Colgate, although beaten by Ohio State, enjoyed a slight margin over the Buckeyes.

Outside the "first ten" are such strong teams as Santa Clara, Rice Institute and Louisiana State, all undefeated but tied at least once. Yesterday's returns enabled Santa Clara to hurdle Rice in a tussle for eleventh place. All told, 22 teams received at least one vote.

Phil Todt Sets Two A. A. Fielding Marks

CHICAGO (AP) — Phil Todt, St. Paul's first baseman, who set two new records, won most of the American Association fielding honors for the recent season.

Todt, a former major leaguer, set up a fielding record of .998 in 151 games, and played 69 straight games without making a misplay. The old fielding record was .997, set by Chicago Golvin of St. Paul in 1922, while Bill Kihm of Columbus held the previous consecutive errorless game mark at 50. Todt made only four errors all season.

Jackie Warner, another St. Paul veteran, topped the second baseman with a mark of .979 for 152 games, while Fred Bedore of Indianapolis, and Foster "Babe" Ganzel of Minneapolis, tied for honors among the third basemen at .951. Otto Bluege, brother of the Washington Senators' Ossie, fielded for .958 in 119 games to lead the shortstops.

Vernon "George" Washington of Indianapolis, who lost the batting title to Earl Webb of Milwaukee, by .007 of a point, headed the outfielders with a .994 average in 135 games.

Forrest Presnell, Milwaukee right-hander, paced the pitchers in fielding, handling 78 chances, including 70 assists, without an error. Frank Nekola of Toledo, who also fielded faultlessly, led the pitchers in put-outs with 11. Fifteen other boxmen turned up with 1.000 fielding marks.

Quebec Beavers, Providence Reds Hockey Winners

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Quebec	3	0	0	11	4	6
Providence	1	1	0	8	7	3
Boston	0	1	2	5	9	1
New Haven	0	0	1	2	5	0
Philadelphia	0	0	1	4	5	0

Results Nov. 14

Providence 5, Philadelphia 4.
Quebec 5, New [illegible] 2.

Quebec Beavers may have many new faces in their lineup from last season, but they certainly have not lost the art of winning games on home ice. Defeating the New Haven Eagles, 5 to 2, last night, the Beavers ran their victory string to three straight. Providence Reds, league champions, staged a late rally to top the Philadelphia Arrows at Providence, last night, 5 to 4.

Like the Reds, the Beavers went into the third period trailing and then proceeded to score four goals. It was the first game of the season for both Arrows and Eagles. Gordon Baxter was in the Quebec nets, Emmett Venne, who faced the Cubs, having been called to the Pacific Coast League.

To halt the Reds it would seem that Hago Harrington, Melrose (Mass.) boy, and Leo Gaudreault are the men to watch. In the 3-to-3 tie with the Cubs, Harrington scored a goal and Gaudreault three assists, and last night the former tallied three times and assisted twice, while Gaudreault scored two goals and one assist. The summaries:

By the Associated Press

Quebec	New Haven
Baxter, g	g, Moore
J. Doran, rd	rd, Molyneaux
Bourgault, ld	ld, Reid
Quenneville c	c, Jackson
Toupin, rw	rw, Mitchell
Wilson, lw	lw, Perkins

Officials—D. Smith and W. Derouin. Quebec spares—Leduc, McCully, Ranger, Runge, Lowrey, Lafrance, Raymond. New Haven spares—F. Doran, Foxworthy, Wilson, Maracle, Gray, McBride, Beubel. Scoring—First period: 1—New Haven, Gray, 4:10; 2—New Haven, F. Doran, 4:30; 3—Quebec, Raymond, (Leduc), 18:50. Penalties: J. Doran, Molyneaux, Maracle. Second period: no score; penalties: Maracle, Raymond, Leduc, Reid. Third period: 4—Quebec, Lowrey (Runge), :10; 5—Quebec, McCully (Bourgault), 4:40; 6—Quebec, Raymond, (Lowrey) 16:30; 7—Quebec, Leduc, 17:48. Penalty: J. Doran.

Providence	Philadelphia
Byrne, g	g, Wood
Nichols, ld	ld, Desmarais
Mulligan, rd	rd, Brennan
Murray, c	c, Saunders
Alexandre, lw	lw, McCabe
Taylor, rw	rw, Forslund

Providence spares: Gaudreault, Harrington, Rivers, Speyer, Lesieur. Philadelphia spares: Hudson, Burmister, Collings, Owens, Jack, McGoldrick. First period scoring: 1—Philadelphia, Forslund (Saunders), 9:39; 2—Philadelphia, Brennan, 15:42; penalties: Desmarais, Nichols, Murray, Saunders. Second period scoring: 3—Providence, Harrington (Speyer), 3:27; penalties: Lesieur, Forslund. Third period scoring: 4—Providence, Harrington (Lesieur), :47; 5—Providence, Harrington, 2:00; 6—Providence, Gaudreault (Harrington), 3:41; 7—Philadelphia, McGoldrick (Saunders), 5:45; 8—Providence, Gaudreault (Harrington, Rivers), 9:02; 9—Philadelphia, Saunders, 18:43; penalties: Murray 2, Burmister (major), Harrington, Saunders, Gaudreault. Referee: Bill Shaver. Linesman: Bill Halloran.

By-Plays — By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Tennis Loses Two More Amateurs

IT BEGINS to look very much as if it might be well for the officials of the United States Lawn Tennis Association to wait until just about the time when it will be necessary to call out the candidates for the next United States Davis Cup team for practice before they name the men they desire to try out. About a month ago Walter Merrill Hall, president of the association, named eight players who were regarded as likely candidates for the team and among the eight were the names of George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen. About a week ago Lott removed his name from the list by signing a professional contract. Tuesday found Stoefen following the example of his doubles partner and now both are out of future Davis Cup pictures. Holders of the United States doubles championship during the past two years and winners of all the Davis Cup doubles matches they have played in, their withdrawal from amateur ranks makes a big hole in Uncle Sam's Davis Cup players. Not only are they a winning doubles combination, but Stoefen is a brilliant singles player and it looks as if their loss would just about ruin any chances which the U. S. might have had of getting the cup back next year.

Must Now Build Doubles Team

With Lott and Stoefen out, the field of candidates seems to be reduced to Wilmer L. Allison Jr., Francis X. Shields, Sydney B. B. Wood Jr., Frank A. Parker, C. Gene Mako and J. Donald Budge. Three of these players have had previous Davis Cup experience, while the other three have yet to win a place on an international team. There is one glaring weakness in this list of six, and that is the absence of a doubles team which has had any international experience together. This could be corrected by adding John W. Van Ryn, who has played with Allison in more than one big match. This combination would be a strong successor to the team of Lott and Stoefen. That the outlook for victory this year does not appear as bright as it did a couple of weeks ago must be admitted, and it now looks as if the U. S. L. T. A. would do well to devote most of its attention to Parker, Mako and Budge, with a view to developing a team which will be strong enough to bring the cup back in two or three years. And, if there is any scheme which they can devise for keeping the best amateurs from jumping to professionalism, they better make use of it.

* * *

Cronin for Harris, Harris for Cronin

With the signing of Stanley R. (Bucky) Harris to manage the Washington Senators vice Joe Cronin, who has signed to manage the Boston Red Sox, one of the most peculiar deals that I can recall in professional baseball has been completed. Some 10 years ago President Clark Griffith picked Harris out to manage the Senators, and the result was an American League and World Series pennant for the team. Later Harris was succeeded by Walter Johnson, and he moved on to manage Detroit. Last year found him handling the Boston Red Sox, while Cronin had succeeded Johnson to the managership of the Senators. But the Red Sox owners saw a chance to strengthen their team for next year and so they bought Cronin from Washington to succeed Harris as Boston manager and Griffith again signed Harris. It is a case of Cronin for Harris and Harris for Cronin, with the outcome of the 1935 season determining which club has made the better trade.

* * *

New Owners for the Cardinals

Reports from St. Louis state that Samuel Breadon, owner of the Cardinals, is receptive to offers for the purchase of his club. No doubt now would be a good time to sell the Cardinals to the best advantage, as they hold the world's championship, and should draw well next year. Then, too, if he sells now, he will not have to worry about signing the Dean brothers, and that should be worth considerable.

Cruickshank, Armour Advance

PINEHURST, N. C., Nov. 15 (AP)—The Scottish team of Bobby Cruickshank and Tommy Armour was pitted today against the Long Island pair, Jimmy Hines and Willie Klein in the headline match of the 36-hole semifinals of the mid-South Scotch foursome golf tourney. They were followed by the lower bracket rivals of Willie Macfarlane, Tuckahoe, N. Y., and his partner, Joe Turnesa, West Hartford, Conn., against Johnny Revolta, Milwaukee, and Billy Burke, Cleveland. Both the Hines-Klein and Cruickshank combinations hugged standard figures in sweeping through fourth-round matches yesterday. Hines and Klein eliminated Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, and Al Ciucci, Flushing, L. I., 2 and 1. Cruickshank and Armour won over Vincent Eldridge and Ted Luther, Pittsburgh, 4 and 3.

Pat O'Dea to Meet Old Cronies

* * *

Famous Wisconsin Football Player Will Be Welcomed by Former Gridiron Mates

* * *

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 (AP)—To the outstretched arms of his old cronies, who once mourned him in "death," Pat O'Dea, Wisconsin's football hero immortal, returns today.

Casting aside the modesty, which caused him to adopt an assumed name and venture into obscurity to escape the plaudits of hero worshipers, O'Dea is coming for a homecoming his friends have long hoped to arrange. Banquets, round table discussions with the men he once played football, and then a rousing welcome at Madison, Wis., scene of his great gridiron exploits, are on the program for the man who came back.

At the railroad station when O'Dea's train comes rolling in from California, where he dropped into obscurity as a lumber clerk, will be prominent Wisconsin alumni from Chicago, Madison and Milwaukee, who will take charge of him until after the homecoming football game against Illinois Saturday in Madison. Tonight he will be guest of honor at the annual Wisconsin Alumni Club banquet.

Among the old cronies who will want to hear O'Dea relate some of his great kicking deeds will be Dr. Arthur Curtis, Chicago; Judge John "Ikey" Karel of Milwaukee and Earl S. "Slam" Anderson of Stoughton, Wis., the man who sent a questionnaire to O'Dea months ago when he announced his identity. The questionnaire convinced Anderson and Wisconsin that it was the real Pat O'Dea.

A talk by O'Dea heads tonight's banquet program. Others at the speakers' table will be Dr. Curtis, Dr. Walter E. Meanwell, director of athletics at Wisconsin; John Richards of Los Angeles, former Badger Coach Judge Karel: Coach Clark D. Shaughnessy, Chicago, and Coach Dick Hanley, Northwestern.

England Defeats Italy

LONDON, Nov. 15 (AP)—England defeated Italy, 3 to 2, in their international soccer match before a huge throng yesterday. Outplayed during the first half, when England led 3 goals to 0, the Italians braced in the closing minutes, and Meazza pushed over two goals. Drake of the Manchester team scored twice for England and Brooks of Arsenal once. Ceresoli's fine goalkeeping for Italy turned the English back on several other occasions.

Cihocki's Contract Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—Ed Cihocki, young infielder drafted from the Syracuse club of the International League, is the first Chicago Cub player to send in his signed 1935 contract, Cihocki formerly played with the Philadelphia Athletics.

Philly Arrows Clash With Cubs at Arena

Line-Up at Arena Tonight

Boston	Philadelphia
Shill, lw	rw, Hudson
Motter, c	c, Saunders
Besler, rw	lw, McCabe
McInenly, ld	rd, McGoldrick
Davie, rd	ld, Desmarais
Grant, g	g, Wood

Alternates—J. Jerwa, F. Jerwa, Bretto, Cunningham, Heximer, Hergesheimer, Blake, Smillie for Boston; Collings, Burmister, Brennan, Forslund, Owens, Hergert, Freeman for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Arrows and Boston Cubs officially open the 1934-35 Canadian-American Hockey League season at the Boston Arena tonight. New players, new uniforms and a new home rink offer new points of interest.

Only seven of last year's Cub team remain, they are Joe Jerwa, Bob Davie, Bert McInenly, Frank Jerwa, Don Smillie, Bill Cunningham and Obs Heximer. Two new men are Jack Shill, who will graduate to the Bruins after this game, and Benny Grant, goalie four years ago. Those to play in the Arena for the first time are Joe Bretto and Bob Blake from the Mid-West; Alex Motter, Phil Besler and Phil Hergesheimer, amateurs last year.

There have been several changes in the Arrow lineup. Doug Brennan, defenseman from Rangers has been added, along with Ted Saunders, Stan McCabe and Roy Burmister. New men are Owens and Freeman Jack, amateur converts, and Gus Forslund and Fred Hergert, International Leaguers last season.

Gene Sarazen's 69 Leads the Field In Melbourne Golf

MELBOURNE, Australia, Nov. 15 (AP)—Led by Gene Sarazen, who barely missed equaling the Metropolitan course record with a sizzling 69, six American professionals placed among the leading eight scorers today in the opening round of the 72-hole Melbourne centenary open golf championship.

Harry Cooper and Joe Ezar, both of the United States, tied for second place with 70's.

Joe Kirkwood's 71 tied E. Naismith, Victoria professional, while the Americans, Leo Diegel and Jack Thompson and V. S. Richardson of New South Wales were in a three-way deadlock at 72.

Sarazen would have tied the record of 68 for the 6504-yard course except for a missed six-foot putt on the 17th. As it was, however, he clipped five strokes off par 74 and got away to a fine start toward the $5000 first prize. Second place is worth $2000.

The leading 60 scorers after the second round will be eligible for the final 36 holes.

E. Smith, listed as an American professional, landed in thirty-seventh place with a 77. Jack McLean led a team of four British amateurs with a 75. Leslie Garnett shot a 76, T. A. Bourne 79, and the Hon. Michael Scott an 81.

Clark and Feathers Football Leaders

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Earl (Dutch) Clark of Detroit, in total points, and Beattie Feathers of the Chicago Bears, in ground gained, are the National Professional Football League's current leaders on offense.

Feathers, piling up 915 yards in 88 attempts, has averaged better than 10 yards every time he has been given the ball. His nearest rival is Swede Hanson of Philadelphia who has averaged 6½ yards.

Clark, former all-America quarterback from Colorado College has scored 72 points on eight touchdowns, 12 points after touchdown and four field goals. Following him is the Bears' great kicking star, Jack Manders of Minnesota, whose 58 points have been gained through three touchdowns, 25 points after touchdown and five field goals. Feathers is third with 48 points.

Harry Newman of the Giants has completed 32 passes, high in that respect, although Clark, with 20 completed in 41 attempted, has a better average.

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Sporting Around the Hub

ICE HOCKEY is adding more candlepower to its spotlight each day. Tonight the Bruin Cubs open their home season in the Boston Arena against the fast-skating Philadelphia Arrows. At Boston College yesterday no less than 40 enthusiastic candidates answered the call issued by Coach "Snooks" Kelly. The squad will work out on the Boston Arena surface in the early evening hours. Regular practice starts next Tuesday, and for the remainder of the season the team will work three times a week. Boston University's coach, Wayland F. Vaughan, expects five of six regulars from the 1933 sextet, and several substitutes to report for opening practice at 7:30 tomorrow morning in the Boston Arena. This season's candidates will give Coach Vaughan a better nucleus to work with than he has had in the nine years he has taught the Terriers. A report comes from Lewiston, Maine, that Joseph F. Murphy, Bates '33, of Watertown, Mass., has been appointed Bates hockey coach.

* * *

Johnny Mills of Medford, who won the only game he has played in the New England pocket billiard championship tournament, meets Pete Crandall tonight in the eighth game of the series in Bosworth Hall, 92 Tremont Street, Boston. Last night Edwin Dawson defeated Swede Carlson of Somerville, 125 to 82. Dawson and Crandall are tied for first place, each having won two games and lost none.

* * *

St. Mark's School of Southboro won its traditional football game from Groton School yesterday at Groton, 33 to 6. The margin of victory was the most decisive scored by a St. Mark's team in the 46-game private school series. Bob Burnett, fullback, and Fred deRhan, left halfback, were the stars of the game.

* * *

An open interscholastic cross-country meet has been tentatively scheduled for Nov. 20 at Stoneham. The meet, if held, will decide the individual and team champions of Eastern Massachusetts. Any school interested in the title meet may enter by writing to Coach Kenneth Davis of the Stoneham High School.

* * *

Although Northeastern University's cross-country has been entered in the I. A. A. A. A. harrier championship at Van Cortlandt Park, New York, it was announced yesterday that the Huskies' season has been closed. It was decided by Edward S. Parson, director of athletics, and Buster McIntire, the Northeastern coach, that it would not be wise to send a team in view of the fact the material does not warrant entrance into the big event.

R. W. Pigeon of the Cottage Park Yacht Club will speak tonight on the international yacht races at the second meeting of the Commodores Club, to be held in the Lincolnshire Hotel at 6:30 p. m. Commodore Pigeon will discuss the disputed rulings in the 1934 America's Cup races.

* * *

Massachusetts Technology and Harvard meet this afternoon in the final soccer game for the M. I. T. season.

* * *

Galway Football Club of Ireland have arrived in Boston to prepare for its game with a Massachusetts team at Celtic Park, Hyde Park, Sunday.

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAX GORDON'S 3 HITS!
THE MUSICAL HIT!
Production Conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"THE GREAT WALTZ"
Book by Moss Hart. Music by Johann Strauss. Dances by Albertina Rasch
Evs. 8:30, 55c-$3.30—Mats. (Wed. and Sat.) 55c-$2.20
THE CENTER THEATRE, 49th St. & 6th Ave.

THE COMEDY HIT!
THE FARMER TAKES A WIFE
by Frank B. Elser and Marc Connelly
with JUNE WALKER, HERB WILLIAMS, HENRY FONDA
Directed by MARC CONNELLY
46th ST. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Evs. $1.10-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20

THE DRAMATIC HIT!
WALTER HUSTON
in SINCLAIR LEWIS' "DODSWORTH"
Dramatized by SIDNEY HOWARD
SHUBERT Thea. W. 44th St. Evs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

HENRY HAMMOND, Inc., presents FRED STONE in JAYHAWKER by Sinclair LEWIS and Lloyd LEWIS
"A meaty play . . . brings back the stormy days of 1861-'65"—Hammond, Her. Trib.
CORT Thea., 48 St., E. of B'way. BRy. 9-0046
Evs. 8:40 50c to $3 Mats. Wed. & Sat. 50c to $2

L'AIGLON By Clemence Dane
with EVA LE GALLIENNE and ETHEL BARRYMORE
AND THE CIVIC REPERTORY CO.
BROADHURST, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:30, 55c to $2.25. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2:30, 55c to $2.20
"A GREAT PLAY—SUPERB PRODUCTION." Brooks Atkinson, Times.
George BUSHAR and John TUERK present
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WITHIN THE GATES
NATIONAL THEA., 41 St., W. of B'y. PE. 6-8225
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

D'OYLY CARTE GILBERT & SULLIVAN OPERA COMPANY from London
Repertory for Remainder of Final Month
Thurs. to Sat., "Cox and Box" and "PINAFORE." Week Nov. 19, Mon. to Wed., "IOLANTHE." Thurs. to Sat., "THE GONDOLIERS."
Wed. Mat. 43c to $2.20. Sat. Mat. $1.10 to $2.75.
Evs. $1.10 to $3.30 incl. tax. Evs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45 St., W. of 8 Ave.

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Majestic—Evs. 8:30-Mats. 2:30
MAT. TODAY 2:30
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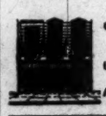
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SECOND FLOOR

Nation Rallied by W. C. T. U. To Cause of Home Welfare In Greatest Moral Crusade

Propaganda of Brewers for 'Mild' Beer Combated by Call for Total Abstinence—Resolutions Deplore Widespread Campaign to Legalize Gambling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 15—Dedicating itself anew to the struggle against liquor here where 60 years ago this month its founders began it, the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union today marched out upon alcohol and the drink traffic in a fresh crusade.

Resolutions presented at today's closing sessions exhibited the same strength of moral protest as led to the "woman's crusade" in the seventies which initiated women's organized hostility to intoxicants.

Protection from other dangers than liquor was also asked by the W. C. T. U. from its watch towers raised for the family's welfare. It pointed sharply to the surge of gambling. It spoke not simply as a dry society, but as one of the most influential leagues for moral betterment in the country.

Home the Social Center

The W. C. T. U. has often been called by friends "organized mother love," and its resolutions presented by its executive committee and national board today urged mothers to make home the center of the social life of the family.

Its program against alcohol, to be backed by a $500,000 fund, naturally took first place in the resolutions, but in these the women did not hesitate to speak out also against trends in the National Government.

They protested the "present tendency of the legislative branch of government to delegate its power to the executive, "appealed for continuation of representative government."

Resolution on Education

As its plans for education in the effects of alcohol have proved the most important business of this convention, the resolution on education stood out with extra prominence.

Its text in part was this:

"For the better safeguarding of youth by education we call upon authors and publishers of textbooks to include in school texts not only accurate but adequate information as to the nature and effects of alcohol and other habit-forming drugs.

"We call upon educational authorities to include in courses of study specific and graded topics on these subjects and to provide helps to assist teachers in presentation of these subjects as in other divisions of the curriculum."

To combat the current propaganda of brewers that beer is "non-intoxicating" and a "temperance drink," the resolutions pointed out that the alcohol in the drink has the same habit-forming nature whether the liquor is of high or low alcoholic content.

Noting these total abstinence was the only safe course in dealing with a habit-forming drug, the resolutions asked legislative bodies and commercial interests to require total abstinence of air pilots, train operators, automobile drivers and all in any way responsible for the safety of others.

Checks on Liquor Traffic

As a practical step at the present time, work for the largest possible liquor-free units of territory was advised.

Previously in the report of the W. C. T. U.'s bureau of legislation further measures were recommended for the states, broadly covered as the enactment of every possible prohibition of the drink traffic and illustrated by such laws as forbidding sale to minors, sale near schools and churches, sale on Sundays, etc.

For communities enactment of local prohibition laws was urged, especially where state laws had been repealed or weakened.

In brief the W. C. T. U. policy is to educate and at the same time to encourage every legal check which can be placed on the liquor traffic. Ultimately, however, its goal is the abolition of the traffic.

Radio advertising of liquor met with protest on the ground that it violated the ethics of home and family life where such advertising is objectionable. The Federal Communications Commission was asked to stipulate in its regulations that "advertisements of liquor, tobacco and other things unsuitable for children be barred from programs."

Legalized Gambling Decried

Concerning gambling, the resolutions said: "We view with alarm the organized efforts to legalize all forms of gambling by federal and state laws and city ordinances. We urge citizens to awake to the dangers about to engulf the nation by legalization of lotteries, race track betting, prize fighting, dog racing and bull fighting. We urge the education and organization of community action ready to use when need arises."

Declaring that the major parties were subservient to the domination of the liquor interests, the resolutions held that no consistent friend of prohibition could support them. Referring to the possibility of an able and effective dry party, the resolutions continued, "we call for support of a political party which will give not only candidates pledged to prohibition but the party itself pledged to the enactment of laws for the eradication of the liquor business and for their stringent enforcement."

Legislation to prevent blind selling and block booking of movies was asked, as well as federal supervision at the source to ensure clean production of pictures.

Peace, a favorite of the W. C. T. U., with auxiliaries of the World W. C. T. U. in 50 nations, drew forth a call for strengthening of the membership and authority of the Permanent Court of International Justice and for the "safeguarding of the security of nations under the general treaty for the renunciation of war." A treaty to reduce and limit armaments was also sought.

Among the resolutions was one demanding Administration fulfillment of party promises for the protection of dry states.

Last evening's program was given to the World W. C. T. U. Its president, Mrs. Ella A. Boole of New York, declared that it was "winding the white ribbon of the W. C. T. U. around the world and thus binding together the mother hearts of every nation, cementing friendships that will help make an end of war."

Soviets Expel 77,000 From Party in Purge

In Total of 410,000 So Far Examined, 25,000 More Demoted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Wholesale expulsions from Russia's Communist Party resulting from the annual "cleaning" are officially announced in returns from 14 regions. Of 410,000 members already examined, 77,000 have been expelled outright and 25,000 demoted to the class of "sympathizers"—a new classification recently devised for those aspiring to join the party.

Expulsion means not only diminished prestige with the ruling party but the loss of both privileges and obligations which party membership implies. Expulsion also indicates that members have failed to attain those standards of personal and public conduct which have been fixed by the party.

Expulsions are particularly numerous in the Middle Asian region already examined, and the official press declares that the Middle Asian examinations are proceeding very slowly for the purpose of assuring suitable party leadership in these backward republics where the number of educated people is naturally limited.

The European industrial centers made a better record, while the Red Army made the best. This year's "cleaning," which started late in 1933, apparently will not be finished within a twelvemonth, indicating the thoroughness with which the examination is being conducted.

Hummer's at Home in Teaspoon

Wide World — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

This Is Not a Trick Photograph

Ruby-Throated Hummingbird and Her Newly Hatched Family Are Wondering What It's All About.

The ordinary teaspoon is resting upon the nest where the eggs were hatched so as to show the comparative size of both the bird and the nest. The fledglings are the bits of fluff in the forefront of the spoon. The picture was taken by Dr. C. W. Leister of the Bronx Zoo and Dr. A. A. Allen of Cornell University.

Social Divisions Taught in Mexico By Type of Dress

Sonora Project Found to Outline Ideas of the New Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An indication of the form that the system of "Socialist education" officially adopted in Mexico may assume, is seen here in the project for the teaching of history lately drawn up in the northern State of Sonora.

Despite the fact that the Sonora project for teaching history in primary schools is obviously anti-clerical, the plan does not vary to any great extent from previous educational programs in Mexico. Broadly speaking, the plan makes an appeal for "Indo-Latin" racial unity.

A hint of a dilemma that the incoming Cardenas régime faces in delineating the lines of official "socialist education," appeared in some contradictory features of the Sonora scheme. In sections of the course for the first and second primary grades, the purpose of "awaking in the child class sentiment and love toward all social components within the proletarian class," is immediately followed by the aim "to liven the child's sentiments toward the fatherland and toward humanity." However, a kind of allowance for one concrete phase of the social problems of Mexico is made by including a study of the red and black banner of the more conservative Labor syndicates, as well as the national red, white and green flag.

One of the most interesting points in the proposed course for Sonora pupils is the study, by means of conversations, of the types of children, dress, for the purpose of pointing out class differences. The course includes also the study of dress worn in other countries by different social classes and castes. Among the prescriptions of the course are periodic visits of the children to the ejidos, or common-land grants, cultivated by peasants.

A study of primitive peoples and epochs, when social and class differences were allegedly non-existent, is also arranged for. In the more advanced primary grades, a detailed study of the Conquest will be included, for the purpose of showing the social rôle played by the invading Spaniards and the Church.

Mineral Content of Coal Found To Account for Clinker in Ashes

STATE COLLEGE, Penna., Nov. 15 (AP)—An answer to one of the expensive puzzles of the coal industry has been found in a study of ashes at the Pennsylvania State College.

The puzzle is why some coals form troublesome clinkers, while others of apparently the same grade are clinker-free. The problem is vital to one of the country's largest coal fields. For when the coal from this field is burned in a modernized power plant, its melting ashes, which form the clinkers, spread over the fire grates like molasses. This mass hardens so that sledges may be required to break it free.

Contrasting, is the coal of a competing field, whose melting ashes round up into balls or clumps. These roll by gravity to the ash pits of power furnaces, leaving the fire grates free and clean.

There are small differences in the melting points of the ashes of the two coals. For a long time scientists searched for the key to this melting point difference. But recently Elliott P. Barrett, research associate in fuel technology at Penn State, has traced the trouble to differences in the minerals which got into coal when it was formed millions of years ago.

There are a dozen or more such minerals, common to all coals. They form most of the ash. Mainly these consist of aluminum, iron, calcium and silicon. The coal which spreads the molasses ash over the power grates has about three times as much iron as the clinker-free fuel. Its proportion of lime to magnesia also differs.

The two coals produce liquid ash as different as molasses and mercury. The mercury ash belongs to the clinker-free coal. Like mercury, it rounds up into balls. If the mineral balance can be changed, the molasses ash can perhaps be converted into the mercury kind. Preliminary tests indicate that mineral costing a few cents may be added to the clinker coal to make it clinker-free.

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IN THE BOTTLE THAT POURS

Forest Fires Burn 43,889,820 Acres

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Forest fires last year laid waste 43,889,820 acres, an area approximately as large as Missouri, the annual fire damage report of the forest service showed yesterday. The property loss was slightly below the five-year average. Damage was fixed at $60,274,960 compared with $62,831,423 for the five-year period.

Heaviest losses were recorded in the South. Florida topped the states with an estimated damage of $19,800,000, while Georgia and Mississippi reported losses of five to seven million dollars each and North Carolina three million.

Losses on protected lands in the Northeastern and Middle Atlantic states, the report said, were practically cut in half. Of the area swept by fire, 40,166,900 acres were shown to have been without organized fire protection while the balance was protected to some degree.

Pittsburgh Observes 175th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 15—Affirming its confidence in the future despite the present economic lull, the Pittsburgh district has just ended a three-day jubilee celebration of the 175th anniversary of the beginning of trade west of the Allegheny Mountains.

The celebration was not only a tribute to the past, according to John S. Fisher, honorary chairman of the jubilee committee and one-time Governor of the Commonwealth, but was in the nature of a dedication to continued growth and prosperity. High light of the commemoration was a parade of 5000.

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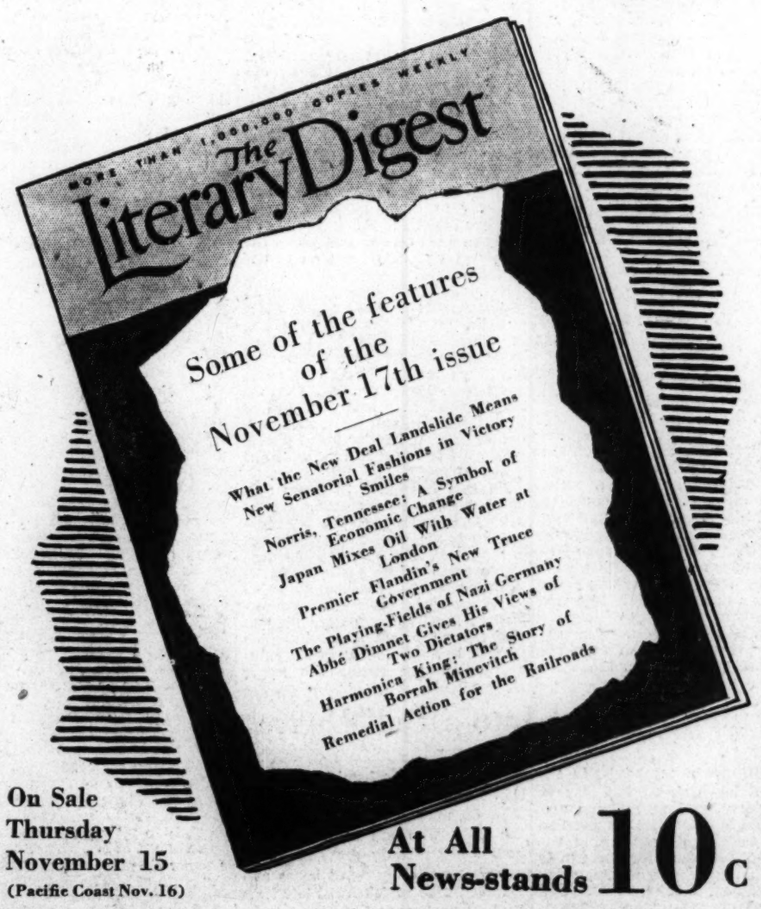
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Members of the legal profession are accustomed to look beyond mere happenings to the motives underlying them. Not content with what circumstances may indicate, they penetrate to the solid bed rock of facts.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery Lighthouse

By Jack Bechdolt

When our story opened, Tom Rodney, Billy Bevan, and Nat Poole were aboard the Montana, approaching Halibut Island, a low lighthouse reef off the coast of Alaska. This was their destination. Capt. Abner Costello, keeper of the lighthouse, was a lifelong friend of Mr. Rodney, and had spent last Christmas holidays with Tom's family. It was then that the invitation for the following summer had been given, and finally accepted. On landing, the boys were puzzled to find the island seemingly deserted although the lighthouse light was still burning and a curl of smoke came from the cottage chimney. Where was Captain Abner?

The discovery of a letter written that morning by Captain Abner only deepened the mystery. And then suddenly from outside a mysterious, croaking voice was heard crying, "Cap'n Abner Costello! Cap'n Abner! Carry on, Cap'n!"

A search revealed no sign of the owner of the voice, and so the boys returned to the cottage kitchen more mystified than ever. Tom insisted on breakfast, and then turned the thoughts of his companions to their obvious duty—to carry on as lighthouse keepers in the absence of the regular custodians.

The day was divided into three regular watches, and the boys were soon busy cleaning and polishing. That evening Tom decided to make another effort to solve the mystery of Halibut Lighthouse and set off alone toward the reef at the end of the island. He found nothing, but on the return trip, sensing the presence of something following him, he challenged it. And this time he recognized the owner of the mysterious voice answering him from the darkness. It was nothing but a parrot. Tom carried Poll back to the cottage, bringing the solution of at least one mystery. That night on duty with the light Tom grew lonely and disheartened, but at length the welcome sound of his chums' footsteps was heard on the stairs.

Chapter Seven

BILLY and Blinky settled themselves on the floor of the lamp-room, for there was space for visitors nowhere else. For Tom, the anxieties of the night vanished with their coming, and the room seemed warm, alive, human. Their smiling faces promised cozy hours of companionship.

It was then that Tom Rodney did the most difficult thing in his experience, something against all his natural inclinations, something that he dreaded doing, yet felt he must do.

"Listen, you two," he began, "I don't want you to think I'm a grouch. Or that I'm trying to be bossy. Or—or anything like that. I've been lonely as a dog for a sight of you. And I'd rather listen to your chatter than anything I can think of. But both of you have got to beat it back to bed. You've got to go now!"

"Why Tom!" Billy cried. His cheerful face expressed consternation.

"What's got into you?" Blinky echoed. "Why shouldn't we run up here for a talk, if we feel like it?"

"Here's the point," Tom explained earnestly. "Something has happened here and the men are gone. We decided it was up to us to run this light. If we run the light, it means we're taking on a mighty big job and we're responsible to any ships that may be passing. The storm may last for days. And day and night the fog signal may have to be kept going, and everything about the place be kept working. If you fellows stay awake all night and we make a party of it, who's going to do the work in your watches tomorrow?

Blinky seemed on the point of argument, but then his mouth shut. He nodded and rose. "I guess Tom's right, Billy. You and I ought to be in bed—"

"But I can't sleep!"

"You can go to sleep if you make up your mind to, old boy. So could I."

Billy rose reluctantly. "What's the fun in sleeping with all this excitement going on." Then his face cleared. "I guess you're right, Tom! I'll go back to bed and I can make myself get some sleep. I couldn't afford to doze off during my watch tomorrow."

Disciplined Crew

"Good night, old scout," Blinky said and the two quietly took their way back down the stair. Tom looked longingly after them. Two of the finest fellows who ever lived and how he did long to hear their heartening chatter! And yet there were discipline and routine to think about. Discipline was essential he knew.

But by contrast the tower seemed more lonely than ever, the buffeting of the storm more terrifying. Do what he would to keep his thoughts from the subject, Tom kept remembering that two sturdy, experienced men had vanished from that light, leaving no trace.

Resolutely he removed the watch from his wrist. He could not control the temptation to glance frequently at its laggard hands and he was determined to put all thoughts of his long vigil out of mind.

Even Bones who had shared the earlier hours with him had left him now. The dog had grown restless and Tom thought it better he should run as he pleased. He left the door below ajar in case of Bones' return.

What should he do to keep alert? The regular click of revolving lenses, the purr of compressed air in the lamp machine were soothing invitations to sleep. And he must not sleep!

There was the log book to be posted. The thought sent him hurrying down the stair to get the volume. He settled himself on the lamp room floor, the book in his lap and wet the lead pencil point reflectively. There was so much to tell!

Tom began with the date and the hour and below that he wrote slowly, "Arrived at Halibut Island light at about 10 a. m. June 13, per S. S. Montana, Wm. Bevans, Nathaniel Poole and Thomas Rodney. We found the light burning, everything in order, but both keepers missing. Afraid something has happened to Capt. Abner Costello and Assistant Keeper Owen Murfry, but have no definite news to date. We three have decided to remain here since the light must be kept burning—"

The entry in the log book got no farther. It remains there until this day, jotted down in lead pencil in Tom Rodney's hand, a brief reminder of the hazzards and heroism of lighthouse tending, an introduction to a chapter of adventure such as the service accumulates from wilderness posts each year.

Bones Leads the Way

Before Tom's pencil could form another letter a dog's loud, frantic barking brought him to his feet. Up the steel stairway Bones' paws came flying. The tawny dog fairly hurled himself upon his master and made the lamp room ring with his noise.

"Bones," Tom shouted, "What is it, Bones?"

The dog barked furiously, circling Tom. Then he darted to the stair, sped down a few steps and looked back at his master, barking again. Plainly he had something to show him.

Boy and dog sped down the stair, Bones outdistancing Tom who had only a glimpse of his yellow form flying into the fog. But he could hear and follow his loud barking.

In his haste Tom came upon the dog so suddenly he stumbled and almost fell. They were out of sight of the tower and the light streaming from its door showed only as a faint glow in the fog. Tom had to unhook the torch from his belt to examine the dark, bulky object over which the dog crouched, whining anxiously.

A man lay there, face downward and not moving. He wore trousers and a thin shirt, badly torn and the clothing was soggy with water. It was no easy task to roll over that heavy body, but even before he saw his face Tom knew that it was Abner Costello.

After one glance at the unconscious man, Tom sped to the cottage, shouting for the boys. They came tumbling out, blinking and bewildered.

Tom's directions came rapidly. They must get Captain Abner onto his bed. Billy was to prepare a hot drink just as quickly as it could be done. He and Blinky would strip off Abner's clothing and dry his body. Then they were to gather up all the blankets and wrap him in them.

Even with three pairs of hands it was a task to get the lightkeeper onto his bed. Captain Abner breathed faintly. Complete exhaustion seemed to have robbed him of any consciousness. But in a few moments he stirred and groaned. Tom put his own lips close to the old man's ear. "Abner! Captain Abner! It's Tom Rodney. You're safe here. What happened?"

Captain Abner made a mighty effort. Several times his eyes opened only to close immediately but his lips began to move. Tom put his ear close to hear what he said.

"Owen Murfry . . ." the faint whisper began. Several times Abner repeated the name. "Owen Murfry . . . on the reef . . . accident . . . I lashed him to the rocks to keep from washing off . . . Take the dory boys . . , hurry."

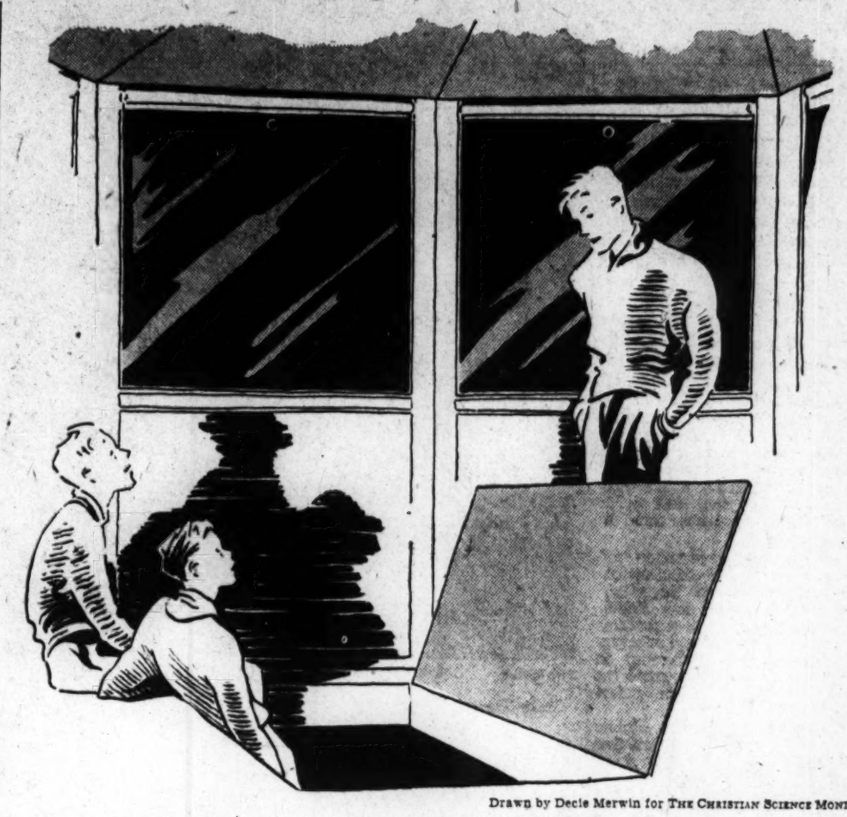
"I hear you, Captain Abner. We'll get him. Don't worry."

Tom sprang up from the bed side. Rapidly he repeated Abner's message. "Owen Murfry is on that reef offshore. There's been an accident. Abner lashed him to the rocks so he wouldn't be washed off. But we must get to him somehow. Come on, fellows!"

Billy and Blinky followed his lead. But at the door Billy exclaimed, "How about Abner? Will he be all right?"

"What he needs is rest and warmth," said Tom. He spoke to the dog which had followed them. "Bones, go back. Stay in there with Captain Abner." Bones whined, but he turned back to the bedroom as the boys left the cottage.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]



Drawn by Decie Merwin for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Both of you have got to beat it back to bed. You've got to go now!"

Book Reviews

My Poetry Book. An Anthology of Modern Verse for Boys and Girls: Selected and arranged by Grace Thompson Huffard and Laura Mae Carlisle. Illustrated by Willy Pogany. John C. Winston Co. $2.50.

"WE HAVE an anthology at home in the bookcase," you say. That is good. But why keep an anthology in the bookcase? Why not have it on the table where you can pick it up and read it whenever you feel like it? Why not have the sort of anthology you will want to have at hand? For that's what poetry is for—not just to shelve in a bookcase, but to have ready for use whenever you need it.

Booth Tarkington has written an introduction to this collection of verse. It won't tell you a great deal about poetry, but it will tell you how a friend of his who was mountain climbing got out of a very tight place with the help—not of a guide or a rope but—of poetry.

Nearly 500 pages of poems on every subject are here, from people, places and creatures, trees, flowers and seasons, to play, solitude and patriotism. But the poems are especially about those things that boys and girls like. Old poetry and new are both to be found, American and foreign, the very serious and hilariously funny, the very beautiful and the lightly gay. It is a book to have at hand, for you never know—like that mountain climber—when you need poetry!

The Junior Book of Authors: Stanley J. Kunitz and Howard Haycraft. Illustrated. H. W. Wilson Co. $4.

This is an able book answering many of the questions young readers are eager to ask themselves or other people. Reading a story is one thing, but then may come a flood of queries not easily met. Does the author really keep pets, or did he live in Africa, and so on? In this book, well-made and amply illustrated, are the answers to all those perplexing questions, together with pictures and innumerable personal details. Love for books is bound to grow as readers learn to know authors as real people.

From the time of Lewis Carroll and Louisa Alcott, to the present day these brisk biographical and autobiographical sketches cover the lives and careers of the best-known, best-loved writers of the world. They are written understandingly and authoritatively, while those authors who are living have been privileged to write their own stories. Why an author wrote a particular book and his methods of writing will interest and quite surely inspire many young readers.

Anything Can Happen on the River: Carol Ryrie Brink. Illustrated. The Macmillan Company. $1.75.

This is the story of an old river man, Lulu, and a young country boy, Jacques, and their adventures as they take a small boat up the Seine from Paris to Sens. You could scarcely believe so many entertaining and exciting things could happen in such a short space of time—about a week—nor would you believe that so many delightful acquaintances could come into being. But then there is the saying that anything, absolutely anything, can happen on the river!

Mrs. Brink knows the Seine well. With her family she has traveled up it in a motorboat, finding plenty of adventures along its shores and through its locks. She writes of the cool, green river flowing on its way with as real a feeling and as sure a sympathy as she writes of the motley group of French people she employs as her characters. Occasionally, in the midst of the adventure, she brings in a bit of historical description of the country, a town, or a palace, but so deftly is it done that it only adds to the charm of her background.

The thoughtful reader will appreciate the author's strong feeling for peace evidenced through 14-year-old Jacques, orphaned by the war. Boys and girls will not be the only lovers of this tale. Many others who care for a simple tale of travel, romance and adventure bright with wit will want to read it.

Beth: A Sheep Dog: Ernest Lewis. E. P. Dutton and Co. $2.

Perhaps this is a story. It reads more like a record of a very real and wonderful dog. If you love dogs and are eager to understand them better, then "Beth" is your book—but remember I did not say it was a story.

In the fell country of England, not far from the Scottish border, live the finest race of sheep-dogs. They are rather like collies with soft shaggy coats and long sensitive noses, and their intelligence is very high. For generations they have been trained to care for the sheep, to herd them and count them, to search for stray ones and to do almost more than the shepherd himself can. Their training begins when they are puppies, but so strong is the shepherding urge in them, that even before their master sets out to educate them to his whistles and commands, they begin themselves to practice herding the ducks and chickens in the barnyard.

A very wise dog, Beth would watch her sheep cautiously, wait for the command to follow them, and fly off at high speed to obey her master's whistles. When sent out for sheep she would go on and on until she found them, no matter what the hour or the weather. If a ewe, for one reason or another, could not move quickly, Beth would coax her along gently! but if a ewe showed signs of rebellion, Beth would herd her back to the flock with a neat nip or two from her sharp teeth.

It is a real dog book, boasting no special plot or story but filled with its own kind of lore—descriptions of nature, sport, other animals. People enter it only as they are of importance to or affect a dog.

Do you like dogs? Then read "Beth."

Lumberjack: Stephen W. Meader. Illustrated. Harcourt, Brace & Co. $2.

Old Judge Garland wanted his grandson Dan to go to college, but the only thing that would take him there was the stand of pines on the Garland farm. Dan did not want his grandfather to pay such a price, but the old Judge only chuckled and said that it was about time they showed him their gratitude by doing something. So a sawmill man arrives with his crew and all through the winter the job of cutting down the timber and turning it into fine pine planks goes on.

Dan is a member of the lumbering crew, hacking away at the big trees, trudging through the deep New Hampshire snow. The story moves rapidly from one event to another and Dan proves without a doubt that he is worth college.

And the pines—well, the reader is going to feel a good deal as the old Judge did about them. They had work to do after their years of watching. And then only a few years after the lot had been cleared tiny seedlings were springing up—the third generation of Garland pines.

"Lumberjack" is a rugged, hearty book. Boys will enjoy this winter of vigor, skill, adventure and excitement in the New Hampshire woods.

Minute Stories of Famous Explorers: Jerome S. Kates. Illustrated by Herbert S. Kates. Grosset and Dunlap.

Grosset and Dunlap present another of their minute books, and this time the stories are of those explorers who have added to man's vision of his own world.

From Leif Ericson to Lincoln Ellsworth, the lives of 73 explorers are described briefly but with a full recognition of their particular work, and the specific knowledge they added to the world. Each biography is illustrated with a picture of the explorer and several small drawings showing incidents in his adventures. Maps and charts on every page enable the reader to follow his travels.

The book offers a graphic presentation of the lives of men who pressed ever onward—to the ends of the earth, into its darkest interiors or up to its most rugged heights—that they might add new domains, extend frontiers, and bring back valuable information. It should be an excellent reference book for the bookshelf at home or at school, and will no doubt act as a stimulus to more reading on the subject of exploration.

E. Y.

[As this is Book Week, we are publishing reviews of books today instead of on the last Thursday of the month.]

Ride the Book Trail

National Association of Book Publishers

Book Week Poster, Designed by Grace Paull for the National Association of Book Publishers.

Hobbyhorse Book Shows

THIS week hobbyhorse book shows, arranged for Children's Book Week, will be the chief attraction in bookshops, public libraries and school libraries throughout the country. "Ride the Book Trail to Knowledge and Adventure" is to be the slogan.

In many towns the young hobby riders themselves are directing the plans for the Book Week exhibits, contributing examples of their handicraft and unique hobby collections, to be grouped with the appropriate books. Requests for 16,000 copies of the poster designed by Grace Paull have been received.

The displays will include the books of information which supply the young enthusiast with the basic material on his hobby, things to do, see and learn. They will also include the books which carry him far afield, perhaps from his first interest in ship-model building to stirring tales of the sea and into the fascinating byways of the history of navigation, or from simple instructions in basket-weaving to books on Indian art which will continue as a major interest through his whole life.

A Tailor Patron of Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Helsingor, Denmark

IN THE Danish town of Elsinore (now called Helsingor), where Shakespeare staged "Hamlet," there lives a tailor named Neils Nydeng, whose history is perhaps unique.

The Nydengs were peasant folk, and because there was little enough money in the home, Neils had to earn his living at the early age of 12. At first he tended cows, but later became apprenticed to a tailor, and so his life-work began.

Neils worked hard, cutting-out, stitching and measuring, and so clever did he become with his fingers, that it was not very long before he was able to set up in business for himself. Like many peasants he was an artist at heart, and one day he gave himself a treat and paid a visit to an exhibition of pictures by a young Swedish painter whose name at that time was almost unknown. This fact, however, did not matter to the tailor. He recognized a good thing when he saw it, and was so attracted by one of the paintings that he offered to make the artist a suit of clothes in exchange for it.

This might have been thought an odd way of doing business but it happened that the young Swede was badly in need of new clothes at the time and was only too glad to accept the offer.

News of the tailor-artist spread rapidly, and no sooner did other young painters hear about his love of pictures than they began to flock to his small home, for times were hard and it was difficult to make one's way. From Sweden, Norway, and Finland they came, as well as from Denmark, and for each painting he kept, the tailor made a suit, until his walls were covered with fine works of art.

All this happened 30 years ago, and today over 300 pictures, the work of about 80 artists, decorate the four-roomed flat where Neils Nydeng has brought up his large family and where he still does his tailoring. It is, in fact, a small museum, to which visitors may come and study the collection, for the town does not yet possess a public art gallery in which it could be shown. Many of the valuable drawings are sketches for larger work, and are signed by such famous names as Christian Svendsen, Johannes Larsen, Silo, and Siguard Swane.

The tailor looks at the pictures lovingly, for he knows their individual histories so well. What stories each could tell of youthful struggles for recognition; of loneliness in a foreign country, and of gratitude, not only for appreciation but for hospitality in the little home.

And now Neils-Nydeng, who could have had a fortune if he had chosen to part with his treasures, has offered to give them to the town if a suitable gallery can be built.

"I could not sell them," he says, "for I feel I know them personally. I know the history lying behind each one, and the mood in which the artists painted them. But they deserve a more worthy home than I can give them here, and I would willingly part with the collection if it could be properly hung."

The Town Council is now considering the generous offer, and should the gallery be built we can think of no more suitable curator to care for the pictures than the little tailor who stitched for them.

Turning a Closet Into a Doll House

IF YOU are a mechanically inclined boy or girl, and like to try your hand at building and houseplanning, see if it is possible for the family to spare one of the closets in the house for the winter months. Sometimes by putting away all the summer clothing in boxes and coats and wraps in a hall closet, it is possible to do this. If you can choose a closet with a window in it so much the better. Now set to work to turn this closet into a doll house for little sister.

With wallboard, make partitions to separate living room, bedroom and kitchen in the house. If you are very ambitious, you can arrange an upstairs, leaving an open hallway in the front of the closet and making the upper floor not too high for the owner to reach.

When the partitions are in, then the whole family can join in the fun. One member may be assigned to get bathroom fixtures, another living-room furniture and another kitchen utensils.

Or you can go on building and make much of the furnishings yourself. Beds, dressers and chairs can then be made of suitable size for the dolls who are to live in the house. Little fluffy dressing tables can be made from small boxes and trimmed with ruffled Swiss left from house curtains, and you can work out a color scheme and revel in paint. From old silk hose, hooked rugs for the living room can be made, and a pretty picture of a flaming log in a fireplace will bring a home atmosphere to the room.

Imagine any little girl who would not find it thrilling to own such a delightful spot, a place to which she can take her little girl chum when it rains. And what doll parties can be given with a real doll kitchen as a part of the closet house!

Another great advantage to the entire family will be that in this house all doll clothes and belongings can be kept, with the door shut when it is not in use. So that the closet doll house will be a real benefit to little sister, and her family.

Making Holiday Decorations

OF COURSE there are many beautiful wreaths, tiny fold-up trees, and other ornaments that one may buy to decorate the table at the Thanksgiving and Christmas season, but it always seems to me that nothing is ever so interesting as something you have made yourself. If you live in a section of the country where there are pine trees, your decorating problem is solved with no effort, and a great deal of fun.

What could be more beautiful than pine cones? Gather a large boxful of them, taking care to select those as nearly perfect as possible. Some days before Thanksgiving or Christmas get them out, and also your gilt paint. If you have none, you must remember to order beforehand gilt powder and a small bottle of oil to mix it with. It goes further than you think, so do not mix too much at one time. The lid of a baking powder can or something similar is ideal as a paint dish because it can be discarded when you have finished. Now paint the very tip of each "branch" on the cones with the gilt.

Perhaps your mother will let you make the whole centerpiece for the table. A pretty and easy arrangement is to fill a plate with red apples rubbed shiny, and, if you have a pyrex pie plate holder of silver, set the plate of apples in it. That keeps the centerpiece low so that it will not interfere with the vision of guests sitting opposite each other at the table. Set the plate on a large round doily of plain green paper. All the way round the plate, but on the paper set your cones and also place one cone at each guest's plate.

Another way is to mount these cones on an empty thread spool, cut in half and painted green. They can be made to stay in place by dropping a little melted paraffin on the top of the spool and setting the cone down tight on it while it is still warm. These can be used at each person's place instead of a place card. If you are having a party during the holidays, these cone trees will make delightful decorations, and can be used time and time again if you take good care of them.

L. M.

The Mail Bag

Hollywood, California

Dear Editor:

Several of my friends have written in to the Mail Bag during the past few months, and have received so many answers to their letters that they now consider letter writing one of their most enjoyable hobbies. I, too, would like to secure some new friends in this manner.

I live in Hollywood. My friends find that this is quite a qualification for letter writing. Almost everyone, it seems, is connected with the picture industry so that I can supply first-hand information about the "stars" and the studios.

Hollywood, besides being the home of the motion picture industry, is a very beautiful city. We have a great variety of scenic attractions here, including our mountain resorts, where all kinds of winter sports can be found during December and January. Our beaches include Malibu, Manhattan, Coronado, Del Mar, etc. Our scenic drives are famous. A five-hour drive will take you to the Mexican border, where Agua Caliente, is located, Catalina Island is our island resort. It can be reached by an hour's drive down the coast and a second trip by boat to the island.

And now for myself: I am 19 years old and at present all my time is spent on my music. I am in the fifth grade of music and also study shorthand. I am in hopes of securing a position in one of the studios when I have finished my course.

I would like to receive letters from just about everywhere, especially the Orient and Central Europe. I am interested in collecting postage stamps, and also collect postals and foreign newspapers.

Thanking you for this opportunity of securing some pen friends.

Wanda W.

Cleveland, Ohio

Dear Editor:

I am very interested in gaining correspondents who are interested in fashion designing, so may I enter my name? I like very much designing clothes for paper dolls for that's how I express my "creations."

In Evanston, Illinois, I've a lovely "corrie," and she has been writing to me for almost a year. In each letter she sends me a paper doll and her latest designs, and I do the same. I am 15 years of age.

Hoping to hear from someone very soon, and with loads of love to the Mail Bag,

Donna H.

London, S. W. 10, England

Dear Editor:

I am an art student, studying at the Royal College of Art, and should very much like to correspond with anyone who is a lover of the beautiful. I think it would be fun to hear from other students studying quite different subjects in other parts of the world, and should also like to hear from people who are interested in making or doing things. Correspondents from Newfoundland, the Shetlands, Norway and Sweden, New Zealand and South America would be particularly welcome. Other things I love are the open air, tramping, gardening, books, songs and animals. I own a Swedish spinning wheel and am greatly interested in the ancient craft of weaving.

Best wishes from across the water.

Ellen D. C.

Bloomfield, Nebraska

Dear Editor:

I have been trying to gather up courage to write to the Mail Bag for some time. I am 14, and hope that some girl of the same age will answer this letter. If she lives in Germany or England. I shall be especially pleased.

We live on a ranch which is partially bordered by the Missouri River. It is located in a peculiar formation of hills, called the Devil's Nest. Perhaps it will interest the Mail Baggers to know that our ranch is near an Indian Reservation.

I have several pets—two dogs, two cats, and a colt, and am very much interested in reading and writing. My favorite sports are riding, hiking, basketball and tennis.

The Monitor has been in our home ever since I could remember. It has been a great aid to me in my school work. I enjoy the Young Folks' Page. Snubs and Waddles have always been my favorites. This summer I started scrapbooks with them. The Wednesday Magazine Section interests me with its simple, educational articles.

Best wishes to all

Ruth H.

Agana, Guam, Marianas Islands

Dear Editor:

Several years ago, upon our arrival in this part of the world, our young son "wrote" his first letter to the Mail Bag. In reply we received letters from many different parts of the globe. These answers afforded us the greatest pleasure, and the pen friendships thus formed have been a constant source of delight.

One of the answers to this first letter by our son was from a boy who "was born in Guam and was living in Lakewood, N. J.," Our young son was born in Lakewood, N. J. and was living in Guam. The sequel to this seeming coincidence was that just last week we had the great pleasure of meeting our pen friend and all of his family in person. They stopped here for two days while en route to Shanghai, China.

These two days spent together, almost 9000 miles from the homeland, will always constitute one of our most cherished memories. Not only did we find that we had many mutual friends "back home," but even that certain members of our family were included in this group.

What a friend the Monitor is! Our gratitude to Mrs. Eddy for the establishment of this wonderful newspaper can hardly be expressed in words. All hail to the Mail Bag in its great work of breaking down those seeming barriers to world friendship called "space" and "misunderstanding."

Joseph S.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Jean L. (11), Detroit, Michigan. From someone her age anywhere. Interested in swimming, sewing, reading, tennis and horseback riding.

Joyce C. (12), Clairwood, Natal, South Africa. From the United States. Interested in sewing, fancy-work of all kinds, birds and animals.

Marilyn N. (13), St. Louis, Missouri. Especially from India, Egypt, France and Japan. Is a student at The Principia, and is learning French.

Louise McB. (14), Washington, D. C. From South America, Hawaii and Bermuda. Interested in art and cinema.

Beth S. (15), Los Angeles, California. From Germany, France and Sweden.

Helen M. (17), Keokuk, Iowa. From all parts of the world. Interested in music, literature, customs of other lands, sports, and people themselves.

From Boys

Jim C. (11), Des Moines, Iowa. From boys in Great Britain, Africa, and China who write in English. Interested in collecting stamps.

John R. (15), Buckingham, Pennsylvania. From abroad. Interested in exchanging stamps.

Joseph F. A. Jr. (18) (Native African), Lagos, Southern Nigeria, Africa. From all over the world. Interested in post cards, snaps and reading.

Charles J. O. V. (18), (Native African), Lagos, Nigeria, Africa. From anywhere. Interested in sports, languages, literature, and natural science. Would like to exchange newspapers, post cards and snaps.

Over 20

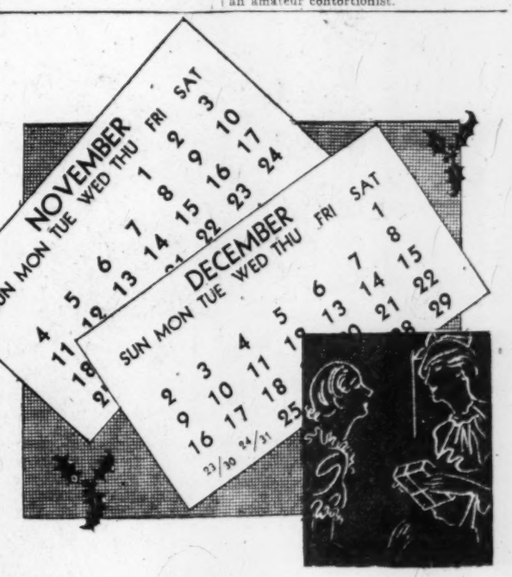
Mary F., San Diego, California. From anywhere.

Harold B., Accrington, Lancashire, England. From British West Indies, Newfoundland, Canada and Southwest Africa. Interested in collecting stamps.

Dorothea R., Wichita, Kansas. From anywhere. Interested in music, housekeeping, and economic and motion picture developments.

E. H. W., Somerville, Massachusetts. From anywhere. Interested in radio and would like to correspond with radio amateurs.

Burns K., Minneapolis, Minnesota. From anywhere. Interested in collecting rare and antique phonograph records, and photographs of contortionists and acrobats. Is an amateur contortionist.



Only 40 days to Christmas!

Your holiday shopping can be done now under conditions that are much pleasanter than they will be late in December. The stores that advertise in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are ready with fine stocks of merchandise. Their advertisements now contain many helpful recommendations.

Ports of Romance

WHEN Joseph Conrad sailed his trading brig through the seas and among the islands "west of the Pacific" he was, perhaps unconsciously, gathering material with which he should presently immortalize the islands of the Java, the Arafura, the Banda and the Sulu Seas, as Melville and Loti and Stevenson immortalized the South Pacific. In Conrad's day as many white-winged craft sailed out of Surabaya and Macassar and Padang as out of Papeete or Apia or Suva, in the South Seas. They are rare now, but it is an easy matter still to seek out the ports of romance in Malay waters. For trim Dutch steamers of more comfort and dependability if less of picturesqueness make them all, cruising leisurely and comfortably "on from island unto island at the gateway of the day" in tropic seas that rival the South Pacific in color and romance. And never a green-clad isle with its white, palm-lined beach is sighted but you speculate whether here was the isle of Heyst, in "Victory," of "The Outcast of the Islands," of "Almayer's Folly," of "Lord Jim," of a dozen others. The spell of these matchless tales seems to clothe every island, every port, almost every tropical stream that finds a slow and winding way through the jungle to the sea in New Guinea, in Borneo, in Sumatra or in Celebes.

Even as you stroll in the blazing equatorial sun along the waterfront at Sourabaia, noting out in the roads perhaps a single trading-schooner like to those of the Conrad days, your thoughts turn to "The Rescue" and to "Chance," while the lure of the Conrad isles and the ports of romance beckons you out yonder to the island-dotted horizon where it shimmers in the tropical heat. They are still the same as in the master-novelist's day, the tropic seas are still as blue, and the milk-warm breeze still holds the fragrance of the Isles of Spice.

And close at hand beside their jetties are the trim white craft with the flag of Holland at their sterns which link the far-reaching Dutch empire of the East and on which you may wander for months, never making the same port twice, unfolding each day a new panorama of beauty and exotic color, reliving the matchless Conrad stories of these Oriental waters. Let us leave Surabaya tonight on a steamer that makes her first port, forty-eight hours hence, on the great isle called Celebes. This is Macassar, a tropic town as prettily situated as Papeete and more than a little reminding of the far-famed "Paris of the South Seas." Much of the Celebes is an undiscovered region to the tourist and some is quite unexplored.

Conrad called Macassar the fairest of all the ports of romance. And this morning as you sit on the cool veranda of the hotel, regarding the blue lagoon near by and the jungle-clad mountains in the distance, you reflect that here often sat the master himself while along yonder arbored street walked many of his characters.

Leaving Macassar by and by on another far-roving Dutch steamer, you will come after a number of days to the fairylike little port of Amboina, metropolis of yet another group of Dutch-administered islands. Under that benevolent sway a local sultan rules his people as in Conrad's day and not less colorfully. He has his court and his native orchestra, and if you are sufficiently introduced to gain the intercession of the Dutch Resident a special party may be given for you. In that case you will see something that is an elaboration of the most pretentious of light operas and in such a setting as you never thought existed off the stage.

Even farther now you may wander on, out of the Malay Archipelago entirely and to the little-known island of New Guinea with its primitive, stone-age life. The Dutch colonizing process is hardly under way yet in New Guinea, this vast island half as large as the United States, and there are only three or four crude settlements along the coast. Here is a region that civilization has not reached, where modernity is unknown and where the familiar amenities are as absent as if not yet devised. Hereabouts you can contemplate the East as Conrad did, recreate for yourself the lives of Heyst and Lord Jim and Almayer and "Freya of the Seven Isles," and be assured that novelty and romance have not yet fled the world.

M. T. G.

Theodore Roosevelt Crosses Dakota

THE time of the passing of the presidential train seemed well known, even on the Dakota prairies. At one point I remember a little brown schoolhouse stood not far off, and near the track the school-ma'am, with her flock, drawn up in line. We were at luncheon, but the President caught a glimpse ahead through the window, and quickly took in the situation. With napkin in hand, he rushed out on the platform and waved to them. "Those children," he said, as he came back, "wanted to see the President of the United States, and I could not disappoint them. They may never have another chance. What a deep impression such things make when we are young!"

At some time in the Dakotas we picked up the former foreman of his ranch and another cowboy friend of the old days, and they rode with the President in his private car for several hours. He was as happy with them as a schoolboy ever was in meeting old chums. He beamed with delight all over. The life which those men represented, and of which he had himself once formed a part, meant so much to him; it had entered into the very marrow of his being, and I could see the joy of it all shining in his face as he sat and lived parts of it over again with those men that day. He bubbled with laughter continually. The men, I thought, seemed a little embarrassed by his open-handed cordiality and good-fellowship. He himself evidently wanted to forget the present, and to live only in the memory of those wonderful ranch days—that free, hardy, adventurous life upon the plains. It all came back to him with a rush when he found himself alone with these heroes of the rope and the stirrup. How much more keen his appreciation was, and how much quicker his memory, than theirs! He was constantly recalling to their minds incidents which they had forgotten, and the names of horses and dogs which had escaped them. His subsequent life, instead of making dim the memory of his ranch days, seemed to have made it more vivid by contrast.

When they had gone I said to him, "I think your affection for those men very beautiful."

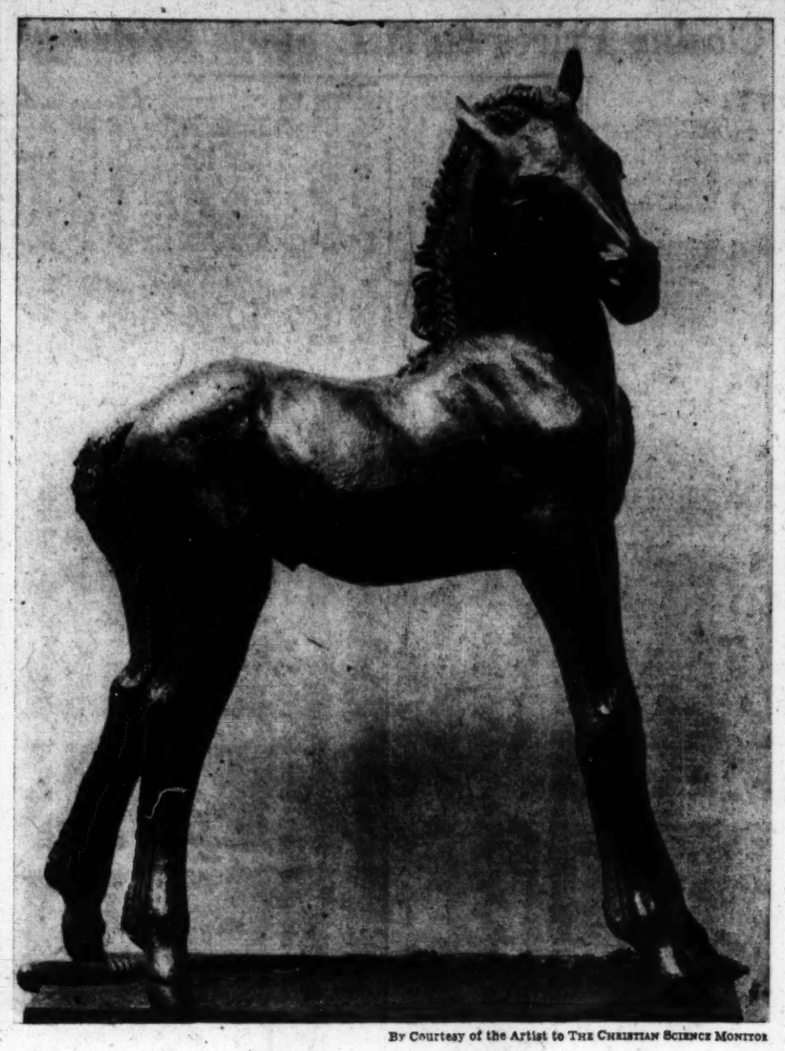
"How could I help it?" he said.

"Still, few men in your station could or would go back and renew such friendships."

"Then I pity them," he replied.

He said afterwards that his ranch life had been the making of him. It had built him up and hardened him physically, and it had opened his eyes to the wealth of manly character among the plainsmen and cattlemen.

Had he not gone West, he said, he never would have raised the Rough Riders regiment; and had he not raised that regiment and gone to the Cuban War, he would not have been made governor of New York; and had not this happened, the politicians would not unwittingly have made his rise to the Presidency so inevitable. There is no doubt, I think, that he would have got there some day; but without the chain of events above outlined, his rise could not have been so rapid.—JOHN BURROUGHS, in "Camping and Tramping with Roosevelt." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)



By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE COLT, *by Sirio Tofanari*

FROM his earliest days as a sculptor, Sirio Tofanari, who lives in Florence, has devoted himself to the study of animal life. He is, in fact, prominent among Italian sculptors who specialize in animals; he shows a particular talent in depicting every kind of bird, beast, and reptile in a way that brings out the distinctive attributes of each animal. His manner of rendering these is not constructive, in the way that the work of the great French animal sculptor, Ponpon, was constructive. Tofanari succeeds in representing his animals from a decorative point of view, accentuating every detail in his treatment of feather, fur or skin to attain his object. Because of this he is extremely careful of his material, chisels and polishes his bronzes until they glow like jewels.

Signor Tofanari has held exhibitions in Paris, London, Brussels, and in South America, always with the greatest success. At the last biennial exhibition at Venice, there were three of his bronzes which showed not only his remarkable qualities as an animal sculptor, but also his wonderful technique, and the perfection of his material.

Divine Guidance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A STRANGE world condition is confronting men today. There never has been a period in the experience of mankind when such widespread bewilderment and confusion have been in evidence. How can it be that while the affairs of men appear to be topsy-turvy, the stellar universe is traveling its harmonious course?

Stars and planets continue their sweeping journeys in their orbits; night and day appear with their accustomed regularity; earth-makes its habitual daily and yearly rotations; and blossom and bud, leaf and fruit, unfold with their usual abundance. All these illustrate the perfect government of divine Principle, God, and point a loving lesson to those who are awakening to the spiritual fact that God, infinite Love, is governing, and that in His perfect, spiritual universe all is well.

It would be well for every person to give serious thought to the subject of divine guidance, for it is becoming more evident each day that in every phase of experience human methods must eventually give way to the divine. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, in this statement in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" shows the need of turning to God for guidance (p. 83): "Mortals must find refuge in Truth in order to escape the error of these latter days."

Christian Science shows how Truth, God, guides. Truth is divine Mind, the all-knowing creator of the spiritual universe, including man. The material universe is not the universe of divine Mind, but manifests a mortal sense of it. Nevertheless, to some extent what is termed nature points to the government of infinite Mind. And so do the orderly movements of the planets in their orbits, the unceasing abundance of plant life, the unspeakable beauty of color and form in nature speak of the creativeness, government, and guidance of all-knowing divine Love.

Why should not this order be possible in human affairs? Christian Science answers that it is possible. When mortals, through spiritualization of thought, understand God and His spiritual law of being, their thinking will be concordant with true consciousness. Then their lives will express the natural harmony of the spiritual universe.

The influence which bewilders men and prevents the demonstration in human experience of perfect spiritual law is called in Christian Science mortal mind or what Paul calls the carnal mind. One of the chief characteristics of this counterfeit of the divine Mind is that it attributes cause, intelligence, and life to matter. Mortal mind thus mistakenly delves into the innumerable creations of its own dream in order to find not only the source of life, but the sum total of reality and existence. True cause cannot be found in the material counterfeit. Mankind's disregard of the divine Principle of being results in confusion and suffering. The imperative demand of the hour is for spiritual awakening. The time is at hand of which Jesus spoke, saying, "Look up, and lift up your heads."

Self-evolved material beliefs of existence are fundamentally inadequate to bring about universal well-being. Many of these beliefs are limited by lack of vision; many are selfish and unjust. Why is this? Because the thoughts behind them are inadequate, limited, selfish, and unjust. When human consciousness becomes imbued with the ideas of divine Love, as glimpsed in the beauty, order, and loveliness of nature's symbols, the ways of men will express more of the harmony of divine Principle. But this cannot come to pass until mortals look away from matter as cause or reality, and look up to God as the only Life, the cause of all true being.

True consciousness, the understanding of the presence of spiritual good, apprehends divine guidance. Mortal mind thinks of guidance in a limited, personal way. Its beliefs of time, space, and personality all "out of joint," as the poet wrote, make guidance a question of putting persons and things in a certain place at a certain time. The "What shall I do?" and "Where shall I go?" of human thinking involve a belief in the absence of good and the presence of evil and discord. Unless related in some measure to divine wisdom, human methods are as the blind leading the blind.

Through the understanding of Christian Science we learn that all of good is present with each one of God's children; that infinite Mind eternally knows, governs, maintains in perfection all of His ideas individually and collectively. The order and splendor of the planets, the loveliness and fragrance of the flowers, the unending unfolding of genus and species—all illustrating the spiritual law of Life and Truth—point to the necessity of yielding up belief in matter either as cause or as substance.

This purifying of human thought destroys the confusion of worldly error, and is the most certain means of accepting the guidance of divine Science, which reveals man as the highest creation of God. On pages 517 and 518 of Science and Health Mrs. Eddy has written: "Man is not made to till the soil. His birthright is dominion, not subjection. He is lord of the belief in earth and heaven,—himself subordinate alone to his Maker. This is the Science of being."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

БОЖЕСТВЕННОЕ РУКОВОДИТЕЛЬСТВО

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

В НАШЕ время мы стоим лицом к лицу с необычайным положением вещей в мире. Никогда еще во всей истории человечества не было такого периода, когда бы можно было наблюдать в столь широком масштабе растерянность и смятение. Несмотря однако на то, что в людских делах все как бы пошло вверх дном, звездный мир спокойно и гармонично продолжает свой путь.

Звезды и планеты стремительно движутся в своих орбитах; день и ночь наступают с их привычной точностью; земной шар совершает ежедневно и ежегодно свое обычное круговращение; бутоны и цветы, листья и плоды растут в своем естественном обилии. Все это иллюстрирует совершенное управление божественного Принципа, Бога и дает любовный урок тем, кто пробудился к сознанию духовного факта, того факта, что Бог, божественная Любовь всем управляет и в Его совершенной духовной вселенной все хорошо.

Всем нам следовало бы серьезно призадуматься над вопросом о божественном руководительстве; ведь с каждым днем становится все яснее, что во всех фазах жизни методы человеческие должны будут в конце концов уступить место методам божественным. Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, Мэри Бэкер Эдди, говорит нам в следующих словах о необходимости обращаться к Богу за руководством: "Смертные должны найти убежище в Истине для того, чтобы спастись от заблуждения последних дней." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures стр. 83.)

Христианская Наука показывает нам, как Истина, Бог, нами управляет. Истина есть божественный Разум, всеведающий Творец духовной вселенной, включающей и человека. Материальная вселенная не есть вселенная божественного Разума, она является лишь смертным представлением о последней. Однако то, что называется природой до известной степени дает нам понятие об управлении божественного Разума. Планомерное движение планет в их орбитах, непрерывное обновленье в растительном царстве, несказанная красота красок и форм в природе—все это тоже говорит о творчестве, управлении и руководительстве божественной Любви.

Разве такой-же порядок не может быть установлен и в делах людских? Конечно может, говорит нам Христианская Наука. Одухотворяясь мысленно, смертные познают Бога и Его духовный закон жизни, и их мышленье постепенно приходит к согласию с истинным сознаньем. Тогда и будет претворяться в их личной жизни естественная гармония духовной вселенной.

Влиянье, смущающее людей и препятствующее действию закона в их собственной жизни, влиянье это называется в Христианской Науке смертным разумом, а Апостол Павел называл этот разум—плотским. Одной из характерных черт этого подложного разума это то, что он приписывает материи первопричину всего, разуменье и жизнь. Таким образом смертный разум в своем заблуждении погружается в бесчисленные творенья своего собственного сна с целью найти не только источник самой жизни, но и всю совокупность реальности и существования. Подлинная первопричина не может быть найдена в материальной подделке. Равнодушное невниманье людей к божественному Принципу бытия приводит их к разрушению и страданию. Нынешний день повелительно требует от нас духовного пробужденья. Наступил час, предвиденный Иисусом, когда он сказал: "восклонитесь и поднимите головы ваши."

Самосотворенные материальные представления о жизни в корне не способны дать миру благополучие. Многие из этих понятий лишены виденья, многие эгоистичны и несправедливы. Отчего? Оттого, что за этими понятиями скрываются несовершенные мысли, ограниченные, эгоистичные и несправедливые.

В образе действий людей произойдет перемена в смысле бо́льшего проявления гармонии божественного Принципа, когда человеческое сознание преисполнится идеями божественной Любви, которые проглядывают сквозь красоты, планомерность и прелесть символов природы. Однако эта возможность наступит только тогда, когда люди перестанут усматривать в материи основное начало всего и реальную жизнь и будут видеть в Боге жизнь единственную и первопричину всего истинного бытия.

Истинное сознанье, пониманье присутствия божественного блага, ищет божественного руководительства. Понятие смертного разума о руководительстве имеет личный и ограниченный характер. Смертные понятия о времени, пространстве и личности, понятия о "расстроенном мире" как писал поэт, сводят вопрос о руководительстве к заботам о том, чтобы люди и предметы оказались в определенном месте в определенное время. "Что я буду делать?" "Куда я пойду?" В вопросах этих заключается не только вера в отсутствие блага, но и вера в присутствие зла и разлада. Методы—которые не находятся хотя бы в некотором соотношении с божественной мудростью, суть то-же, что слепой, ведущий слепого.

Благодаря Христианской Науке мы начинаем понимать, что все благо полностью на лицо в обладании всех детей Божиих; мы узнаем, что бесконечный Разум всегда и вечно знает, управляет, сохраняет в совершенстве все Свои идеи в отдельности и в совокупности. Порядок и великолепие планет, очарованье и аромат цветов, бесконечное развитье пород и видов—все это говорит нам о духовном законе Истины и жизни и указывает на необходимость расстаться с понятием о материи, как о первопричине и как о сущности.

Этот очистительный процесс в мышлении, уничтожая запутанность земного заблуждения, есть самый верный способ, побуждающий людей принять руководительство божественной Науки, в которой мы видим человека, как высшее творенье Бога.

Мэри Бэкер Эдди пишет в Science and Health (стр. 517, 518) "Человек сотворен не для того, чтобы пахать землю. Не подчиненье, а господство его право от рожденья. Он властелин над понятиями о земле и небе, и сам он подвластен только своему Творцу. Такова Наука бытия."

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Ringing the Curfew in York

I SUPPOSE nine out of ten natives of York are unconscious of the most romantic sound in the city. I, a stranger, am acutely sensitive to it. I wait for it. If my watch is a bit fast and I do not hear it prompt to its time I get worried, restless, open windows, and make a fuss until I assure myself that I have not missed it.

Sharp at 8 p. m., the curfew tolls from the white stone tower of St. Michael's, Spurriergate. The old tower seems to lean slightly, as well it may after so many centuries of curfewing. William the Conqueror started this bell ringing. William the Kaiser stopped it for a little while, but with the exception of the war years it has been ringing every night for over nine centuries. . . .

I have found myself wondering who rings the curfew, what he is like, and if he enjoys ringing it. Last night I thought what a great thing it would be to ring it myself. What a fine boast: "I once rang the curfew in York!" Men boast about so many stupid things, but this, I thought, would be a splendid boast.

So at about 7:30 p. m. I walked down the Street of the Spur Makers, which is Spurriergate, and let myself into the Church of St. Michael, known still in York as "the Conqueror's Church"—York has the longest memory in England. The church was empty and it was growing dark. The sound of my knocks on the vestry door boomed round it like thunder. The empty pews, when I returned to them, had a stiff, mildly outraged look. I sat down in the least unfriendly, and waited for the coming of the curfew man. The church grew darker minute by minute.

At five to eight a clang of metal reverberated through St. Michael's like a gun-shot. Some one had taken the big round handle of the oak door and had come in from the street. There was a sound of footsteps on the stone, and in walked a gray-haired, elderly man, holding a cloth cap in his hand. He started as I rose out of a pew; and we regarded each other distrustfully.

"I've come to ring the curfew for you," I said.

"Are you a bell-ringer?" he asked.

"No," I replied, crestfallen, "but surely your union would not—"

"It isn't that," he said. "The curfew bell weighs twelve hundredweight, and if you are not used to big bells the rope will either cut your throat or pull you up to the cross-beams and stun you, or worse. I wouldn't like that to happen," he added thoughtfully. . . .

Still, I was puffed up with the vanity of ignorance. "Once he gets the curfew going," I thought to myself, "I'll persuade him to hand it over to me. Perhaps, after all, it would be better for him to start it!" . . .

So we waited for the tick of eight. A clock outside began to strike. The curfew man took the rope in both hands and sharp on the last stroke of eight down he came with it, and from high above us, out of the darkness, sounded a loud, sweet:

"Ker-lang!"

The curfew was ringing over York.

Now when I saw the bell-rope in action my courage faded! I knew then that I would never ring the curfew in York! It came down out of the black beams like a boa-constrictor in torment, writhed a second, whipped the floor with its flying tail, and shot up into the darkness faster than eye could follow. The power above it was something I had not contemplated. But John Wilson, the curfew man, had tamed the thing; it ran sweetly and softly through his experienced hands. He could even carry on a conversation as he manipulated the flying rope. I asked him if there were any legends about the York curfew.

"You'll find nothing in books about it," said Mr. Wilson, "but the story has been handed down. In the Middle Ages a man left money for the curfew to be rung in York forever and ever."

"Ker-lang!" agreed the bell.

"You see, he was lost one night in the Forest of Galtres, which in the old days used to stretch right down to Bootham Bar. And the forest was full of wolves. Now as he was wandering about wondering which way to go he heard—"

"Ker-lang!" said the curfew.

"—the sound of a bell ringing in York. He followed it. It led him to Bootham Bar and into the city, and the first question he asked was 'Which bell is that I hear?' and they said to him, 'The bell of St. Michael's, Spurriergate.'"—From "The Call of England," by H. V. MORTON. (New York: McBride.)

Shortening Days in North China

IN "Cold Dew" all crops were lifted from the soil. Then ploughs, harrows, and tiny stone rollers were busy again breaking the land to pulverized fineness. Soon men swayed back and forth, sowing the winter grains in the plots where the summer crops had grown.

Winter pears were picked and packed in sawdust to keep until the New Year festivities. Grapes were brought in and sent to Peking and Tientsin markets. Threshing was finished. Stone mills in every homestead one passed creaked out the song of flour as women ground from the grain that had been spread out on their roofs to dry in golden sheets. . . .

In "Frost's Descent" plump speckled pheasants were disturbed while the red persimmons were gathered from the hillside orchards. Sunflowers were cut. Hazelnuts, beechnuts, and walnuts were brought in. Chestnuts were harvested in competition with the industrious squirrels. Nuts in excess of homestead needs were sold to the dealers who came through the district, buying what they could. The ripe walnuts, halved and picked from the shell, brought a good price from an export merchant who caters to trade with America.

Frost turned oak shrub and maple tree, lichen and grass, to burgundy and crimson, russet and amber. The shortening days were filled with the plaintive melody of the lingering song sparrow and the blithe call of the katydid. The wild geese passed over, going south. Lastly the black dates ripened. The fold said that the winter was near. Tools were brought in. The homestead roses, shrubs and vines were wrapped in straw. The House of Exile was tightened against blizzard. . . .

When the Milky Way drooped, summer clothes were packed in cedar and everyone dressed in fur-lined garments. When the tail of the Great Bear was directly to the north, windows were sealed and fires lit in the beds.

"Small Snow" and "Big Snow" passed. Then came "Winter Divided in the Middle." We had "Little Cold" and "Big Cold" to pass before the weather would grow slowly warmer and it would be time to welcome spring again. Within doors we were plaiting the cured wheat straw into hat braid for sale to the Western world.—From "The House of Exile," by NORA WAIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Green Mountain Carillon

SOMETHING there is about the chimes
Tolling from Baker tower
That whispers Aulic rhymes—
Granite hills retrieve a power,
Brooks flow stronger, and many times
I pause listening to watch the hour.

—EDWIN RICHARDSON FROST, in "Daemon in the Rock." (Courtesy of G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.)

Exordium

NATURE alone can soften at her will
These harder outlines which we give to things;
Her architecture shows a subtler skill,
And to that labor lovingly she brings
Patience to shape a truer symmetry
Than what we dreamed in cities that defy
The wind and rain. So to this charity
Of earth we turn, and are sustained thereby.

One mote that dances in the sun can tell
How stars are spun from the primordial fire;
Seas beat eternal in the empty shell.
Such are the builders, and they never tire.
Oh hands, if the fulfillment be not yours,
Know that our firm foundation still endures!

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS.

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Listed Stock Quotations • **Commodity and Money Markets**

Stock Market Moves Forward Briskly Over a Broad Front

Stocks Advance Briskly in An Active Market

Steel Issues Prominent as Trading Broadens in New York

By **Forrest Price**

And still they are going up.

Stocks moved forward today over a broad front.

Total volume of sales aggregated about 1,600,000 shares, the largest business transacted on the New York Exchange in a long period.

An encouraging feature of today's trading was the active interest shown in the steel stocks and issues of allied industries. Their advance is evidently predicated on the better business now enjoyed by the steel trade.

U. S. Steel, which has been a laggard for many months and long considered a market leader, became active today and moved up more than a point.

Other steel stocks moving forward a point or more included Bethlehem common and preferred, Midland, National Steel, Republic and Cruicible. The last named had a gain of 2 points.

Then there was the usual list of specialties and preferred stocks which showed substantial gains.

Spiegel-May-Stern rose 3, Timkin more than 2, Underwood Elliott nearly 3, U. S. Pipe & Foundry 2, Worthington Pump A 3, National Lead more than 2, National Supply preferred nearly 3, Outlet Company 4. Penick & Ford 2, Lima Locomotive more than 2, Macy more than 2. American Woolen preferred 2, Briggs Manufacturing more than 1 to a new high, Morrell nearly 3 to a new high, McLellan Stores preferred nearly a point to a new high. Budd Manufacturing got up 5 points, easing off later.

Gains of a point or more were numerous.

American Telephone was off more than a point on report that the Communications Commission was going to make an investigation of the company's contract with the associated Bell companies.

Bond trading was quiet. Prices moved narrowly in an uneven groove.

Among the commodities wheat and corn had a sharp rise in the late trading following an early setback. Cotton was up.

The more conservative attitude of President Roosevelt as indicated by his objections to the soldiers' bonus proposition and just now the aged persons' pension plan serves to give business a little more confidence.

With the millions of men out of

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Stock market sentiment took a turn for the better today, and the trading activity expanded on the advance.

Although new commitments were still somewhat selective, gains of fractions to around 2 points were scattered over a wide field. News from Washington and the industrial sectors was generally considered constructive.

Shares, up as much as 2 points at new highs for the year, included Houdaille-Hershey, Briggs Manufacturing, Gillette and Armour of Illinois preferred.

Steel Stocks Advance

Among others, up around a point or so, were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Republic Steel, U. S. Smelting, American Commercial Alcohol, National Distillers, Montgomery Ward, Sears Roebuck, Macy, Union Pacific, Santa Fe, Delaware & Hudson and National Lead. The motors and oils were listless, but the rails moved up after a slow start.

The utilities generally held to a narrow range despite the recent rate attack and a new blast by the Federal Trade Commission charging that a "propaganda" campaign had been engineered by the power companies.

Even the veteran American Telephone did not give a great deal of ground in the face of announcement that the communications commission had ordered an investigation of the corporation and its contract with the associated Bell companies.

Bond Trading Slow

Irregular but narrow changes marked bond trading today, as business moved at a slow pace.

U. S. Treasury issues were the firmest spot in the list, showing gains up to 5-32 of a point. The called Fourth 4¼s declined ⅛, while Treasury guaranteed issues were practically motionless.

The corporate list had an uneven tone. Rails fluctuated uncertainly. Among those to gain were Santa Fe 4s, Great Northern 4½s, New York Central 5s and Southern Railway 4s, while minor losses were registered by Nickel Plate 4½s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

Industrials and utilities likewise were spotty. International Telephone 5s, American Telephone 5s, Detroit Edison 4½s, Phillips Petroleum 5¼s and National Dairy 5½s, eased, while Postal Telegraph 5s, Texas Corporation 5s, North American 5s and Consolidated Gas 5½s worked a little higher.

Foreign Government obligations were quiet. French 7½s, Norway 6s and Australia 5s improved.

French Cabinet Feud Costs

PARIS, Nov. 15 (AP)—Last week's cabinet crisis cost the Bank of France 360,000,000 francs ($23,760,000) in gold. Gold flowed out freely several days while former Premier Doumergue and Edouard Herriot tussled over the constitutional reforms, their battle ending in the cabinet's resignation. The flow now is said to have halted.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Wool top futures closed quiet, unchanged to 5 lower.

	High	Low	Last
February	81.0	81.0	80.4b
March	81.4	81.0	80.6b

b—Bid.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Nov.15	Last Nov.14
110	89	7	Abraham & S pf	10	108	108	108	108
11⅞	6	..	Adams Express	800	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
34⅞	16	2	Adams Millis	600	32¾	31⅞	32¾	31⅝
11¾	6¾	..	Addressograph	300	8	7⅞	7⅞	..
7⅝	3½	..	Advance Rumely	400	5	5	5	5
9⅜	4⅜	.60	Affiliated Prod	1400	7½	6½	6¾	6½
107½	91¾	3†	Air Reduction	2100	109	108½	109	110
3¾	1¾	..	Airway Elec App	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
23⅞	16⅜	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	3900	17⅝	17	17¼	17½
5¼	3½	..	Alleghany Corp	500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞
23⅛	15	.15b	Alleghany Steel	100	18	18	18	..
160¾	118½	6	Allied Chem	1400	138½	135	135	134½
23⅜	10⅜	..	Allis Chalmers	3600	15⅝	15½	15¼	15
20⅛	11½	..	Alpha Port Cem	500	16½	16¼	16½	16
7⅞	3¼	..	Amal Leather	500	3⅝	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
45	28	1½b	Amal Leather pf	100	27½	27½	27½	..
55⅜	39	2	Amerada	500	47	45¾	47	45⅜
48	25½	2	Am Ag Ch Del	500	47¾	47½	47½	..
25¼	11½	..	Am Bank Note	3300	15¾	15	15¾	14¾
50½	40	3	Am Bank Note pf	30	43½	43½	43½	43
11½	7	..	Am Crystal Sugar	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	7⅝
38	19½	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	25¾	25½	25¾	25½
114	96	7	Am Brake S&F pf	50	114	114	114	..
107¾	90¼	4	Am Can	3300	105⅝	104¼	104¾	105
148½	126½	7	Am Can pf	500	146¼	146	146¼	..
33⅞	12	..	Am Car & Fdry	1200	17⅜	17	17½	17
56½	32	..	Am Car & F pf	600	38	37½	38	37½
70	66¼	3†	Am Chicle	700	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¼
6½	2⅛	..	Am Colotrye	100	3	3	3	..
62½	29¾	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	31¾	30	30¾	29⅜
5	1⅛	..	Am Encaustic T	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
13⅜	4½	..	Am & For Pow	2400	5¼	5	5	5
30	13⅛	..	Am & For Pow pf	200	14	14	14	14¼
17½	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 2pf	200	7½	7¼	7½	..
22⅜	10½	1	Am Hawaiian	100	12	12	12	12½
42¼	17¾	..	Am Hide & L pf	800	22½	22	22½	21½
4	1¼	..	Am Ice	700	4	3¾	4	3¾
11	4¾	..	Am International	1100	7	6⅝	6¾	6¾
1½	½	..	Am La France	1400	⅞	¾	⅞	¾
10	3¼	..	Am La Fr pf	3500	5¾	3⅞	3⅞	5⅛
38¾	14½	..	Am Locomotive	600	19⅜	19	19	18½
74⅜	35½	..	Am Loco pf	500	45⅞	45½	45⅝	..
10¼	3¼	..	Am Mach & Met	400	8⅜	8	8⅛	8⅜
27⅝	13¼	..	Am Metal	800	15¼	15	15¼	14⅞
91	70⅝	..	Am Metal 6%	100	72	72	72	..
12¼	3¾	..	Am Power & Lt	4500	4	3¾	4	3⅞
26¼	10¼	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	600	11¾	10⅞	11	10⅜
29⅞	11½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	500	13	12⅝	12⅝	13
17⅜	10	..	Am Rdiator	11400	16	15¾	15¾	15⅞
28¼	13½	..	Am Rolling Mill	2600	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	18¾
58	36	4	Am Safety Razor	200	58	58	58	57½
7⅜	2⅛	..	Am Seating	400	4½	4	4½	3¾
30	17⅜	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	22	21½	22	22⅜
51¼	30¼	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1400	37⅞	36¼	36¼	37
125	100	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	116½	116½	116½	116½
51¼	30	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	100	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	102½
20½	10¼	..	Am Steel Fdries	2900	16¾	15⅞	16¼	15⅝
46¼	37	2†	Am Stores	300	43½	43½	43½	43¼
72	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	100	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	61½
125¼	105¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2900	11	109½	109½	111⅜
13	3	.. h	Am Type Fndrs	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
28¾	7¾	.. h	Am Type P pf	100	14¼	13⅞	13¾	14
27⅜	14¼	1	Am Wat W & E	3200	14¼	13¾	14	14
80	54	6	Am Wat1pf	100	68¼	68¼	68¼	..
17	7	..	Am Woolen	500	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	8¾
83¾	36	2½b	Am Woolen pf	600	43½	41½	42¾	41½
17½	2⅞	.. h	Am Writ Pap pf	900	5	5	5	4¾
9	3¾	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
17¾	10	..	Anaconda Cop	2100	11	10¾	10¾	10¾
13½	9¼	..	Anaconda Wire	700	16¾	15¾	16¾	16
24¾	13⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	500	17½	17	17	..
100	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	10	101½	101½	101½	..
7⅞	3¾	..	A P W Paper	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	..
37½	26¼	1†	Archer Daniels	500	37	36¾	36¾	37½
99⅛	76¼	7	Armour Del pf	400	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	99⅝
6¾	3½	..	Armour ILl A	5200	6¼	6	6	6¼
67⅜	46½	6	Armour Ill pr pf	1900	68⅜	67¾	67¾	67
80	54	..	Armour Ill pf	300	80¼	80	80⅛	..
8⅜	3	..	Arnold Constable	2100	7¼	6⅞	7	6⅞
18¼	7¼	..	Asso Dry Goods	500	12¾	12¼	12⅜	12
77½	46	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	66	66	66	..
64⅞	36	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	300	45¾	45	45¾	..
73¾	45½	2b	Atchison T&SF	4300	56	54¾	55¼	55
90	70½	5	Atchison pf	600	83¾	82¾	83¼	82
54¼	24½	..	Atl Coast Line	700	31¾	30⅜	31¾	30½
16	5	..	Atl Gulf & W I	100	7½	7½	7½	..
35¼	21½	1	Atl Refining	1400	28¼	25⅝	25¾	25⅝
55½	35¼	2	Attlas Powder	500	43	42¾	43	44
16¼	6½	..	Atlas Taak	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	..
57⅜	16½	..	Auburn Auto	1600	26½	25½	25½	26
16⅞	7	..	Austin Nichols	900	14¾	14⅜	14¾	14⅜
103¼	33	..	Aviation Corp Del	3300	4⅛	4	4	4

16	4½	..	Baldwin Loco	4200	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
64¾	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	100	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	23½
34½	13¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3600	15⅜	15¼	15¼	15¼
37⅜	16⅜	..	Balt & Ohio pf	400	18	17⅞	17⅝	18
6½	2¼	..	Barker Bros	100	3	3	3	3
38½	16⅛	..	Barker Bros pf	40	23¼	23	23¼	23
10	5⅞	..	Barnsdall A	2900	6⅞	6¾	6¾	6⅞
19¾	10¼	..	Beatrice Cream	700	18½	18¼	18½	18
70	58	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	500	72	70½	72	70
15¼	8⅞	.50b	Belding Hem	400	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	12½
127	95¾	7.02	Belg Nat Rys ppf	200	104	104	104	..
23⅞	9¾	..	Bendix Aviation	4500	15½	14⅞	15	14½
19¼	2⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	900	15¼	15⅛	15⅜	15¼
37½	26	1½b	Best & Co	600	37¼	36¾	37¼	36⅝
49½	24⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	3500	29	28	28⅝	27⅝
82	54⅞	..	Beth Steel pf	500	62	61	62	61
40	19¼	1b	Bigelow Sanford	1600	25¾	25½	25⅝	25¾
16¼	6	..	Blaw Knox	1100	9¼	8½	8¾	8½
10¼	6¾	..	Boeing Airplane	2100	9⅜	8¾	9	8¾
68¾	44½	3	Bohn Alum & Br	1100	58⅞	57½	58⅞	57¾
91	76	4†	Bon Ami A	40	90	90	90	90
28¼	19⅞	1.60†	Borden	5500	25½	24¾	24¾	24¾
28⅝	16⅛	1	Borg Warner	4800	29¼	28½	28⅝	28¼
23⅜	12	1†	Briggs Mfg	27600	23¾	22	22⅝	22
24¾	14	1†–	Briggs & Strat	100	20½	20½	20½	20¼
44⅞	28¼	.75b	Brooklyn Man T	1700	36¾	35¼	35½	36½
8⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	100	3½	3½	3½	..
58¼	34⅞	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	33	32½	32½	34⅞
80½	52	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	52	52	52	52
61	45	3	Brown Shoe	200	55	55	55	..
125	118¼	7	Brown Shoe pf	20	121	121	121	..
10⅞	4	..	Bruswick Balke	1400	5¾	5¼	5¾	5½
9⅜	3½	..	Bucyrus Erie	1400	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
14½	6	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	800	8¼	7¾	7⅞	7½
7¾	3	..	Budd Mfg	22800	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	6⅜
44	16	..	Budd Mfg pf	1340	32	26¾	30¼	27
5⅜	2	..	Budd Wheel	1400	3⅛	3	3	2⅞
15½	5⅞	..	Bullard	2300	11½	10¾	11¼	10
6½	2⅞	..	Bulova Watch	400	4	3¾	4	3½
2½	½	..	Burns Bros B cts	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	..
15½	4	..	Burns Bros pf	150	10¾	10	10	10¼
19⅜	10½	.40†	Burroughs Add	9200	16¼	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞
3⅞	3⅛	.h	Bush Terminal	100	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
15¾	5⅛	..	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	10	8	8	8	8
4¾	1¾	..	Butterick	300	2⅛	2	2	2¼
32¾	13¾	..	Byers	1600	18⅞	18	18¼	17½
67⅞	40	..	Byers pf	10	47	47	47	45

44⅜	18¾	1½	Calif Packing	1200	40	39½	39½	39½
1¾	½	..	Callahan Z & L	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
6⅜	2¾	..	Calumet & Heda	300	3	3	3	3
15⅞	6	..	Campbell Wy&C	300	9¾	9	9¾	..
29½	12½	1	Canada Dry	1400	16½	15¾	16¼	15½
18¼	11½	..	Canadian Pacific	4600	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	11¾
10¼	5⅜	..	Capital Admin	100	7	7	7	..
86¾	35	..	Case Thresh	11800	53⅜	52¼	52¼	51¾
87	56⅞	4	Case Thresh pf	10	87	87	87	86
33⅜	23	1†	Caterpillar Trac	10900	33½	32¾	32⅞	32½
44⅞	17½	..	Celanese Corp	12600	31¼	30½	30¾	30½
5⅞	1⅛	h	Celotex Co	800	4⅜	4	4⅛	..
4	1	h	Celotex vtc	100	2¼	2	2¼	2
22⅜	6½	h	Celotex Co pf	540	16¾	16	16	15¾
32⅛	21	1½	Central Aguirre	600	22½	21	21¼	22½
43½	30¼	2	Cerro de Pasco	5400	39⅞	38	39⅛	38½
7¼	3¼	..	Certain-Teed	1100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
48⅞	34	22½	Chesapeake Corp	1200	39	38	39	38½
48⅝	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	3700	43⅞	43½	43½	43⅝
7	1⅜	.. h	Chi & E Ill	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
5½	1⅞	..	Chi & Gt West	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
8½	2⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P	400	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
13¼	3⅝	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3300	4¾	4½	4⅝	4¾
15	4½	..	Chi & N'western	4200	6¼	5½	5½	5¾
28	8¼	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10½
9⅞	3⅝	..	Chi Pneu Tool	2500	6⅝	6	6⅛	6
28¾	14¼	..	Chi Pneu T pf	3200	21	19½	20½	19
6¼	2	.. h	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2¼
30⅜	19¼	2	Chickasha Cot O	1100	29¾	29	29½	28¾
11⅜	3¾	..	Childs Company	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅜
17⅜	10¼	..	Chile Copper	110	12⅝	12	12	..
60¾	29¼	1†	Chrysler	16800	36⅞	35⅞	36⅛	36
22⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	1200	20½	20	20¼	19⅞
86	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	..
2⅛	½	..	City Stores	1900	1	1	1	1
1¼	⅜	..	City Stores vtc	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
5⅝	2¼	..	City Stores A	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
78	70½	3.50	Cleve & Pitts	150	78	77	77	..
45	26	1	Cluett Peabody	100	27	27	27	..
18½	9⅜	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	3600	17½	16⅞	16⅞	17
28½	10	..	Collins & Aikman	2400	14¼	13¾	14⅛	13½
94	74	..	Collins & A pf	90	78½	78½	78½	78
83¾	38⅜	.. h	Colo Fuel & Ir	2600	5⅞	4½	5	4½
32	10½	.. h	Colo F&I pf	160	23	22	22	20½
40⅜	18	..	Colo & Southern	50	20	20	20	..
33¼	13	..	Colo & So 1pf	40	15	14	14	14
30	11	..	Colo & So 2pf	20	13	13	13	11
19½	6⅞	..	Columbia Gas	11900	7¾	7⅜	7½	7⅜
78¾	52	6	Columbia Gr pf A	400	64½	64	64	65
39⅜	21½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	900	37⅜	37	37	37⅜
77¼	58	3.40	Columbian Carb	1900	72⅜	71¾	72	72
35⅛	17⅜	1	Vomm Credit	6800	34¼	33	33⅜	32¾
107	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	60	105½	105¼	105½	..
30	23½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	90	30	30	30	30
30	24	2	Com Cr 6½ pf B	2000	29½	29½	29½	30
61	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	3600	55⅜	54⅞	55¼	54⅞
110¼	91	.. 6k	Comm I Tr cv pw	100	110	110	110	110
36⅜	15¾	.60	Comm Solvents	12400	21⅞	21¼	21½	21¼
3¾	1¼	..	Comwith & So	19600	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1¼
52⅜	21½	6	Comwlth&S 6pf	400	32½	32	32	32⅝
34¼	22	1.60†	Congoleum Nairn	12400	34¼	33½	34	33¼
5¾	1⅝	..	Consol Film Ind	500	3½	3½	3½	3½
17⁸	10³⁄₈	1½	Consol Film I pf	3200	16½	16⅛	16⅛	16½
47⅜	22¾	2	Consol Gas	32800	23⅞	23¼	23⅜	23⅜
95	82	5	Consol Gas pf	1400	85½	83	83	85½
14¼	7¼	.42b	Consol Oil	4600	8⅝	8½	8½	8¾
6¾	2¼	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	3	3	3	3
2½	⅞	..	Consol Textile	2800	¾	¾	¾	⅞
13¾	6¼	..	Container A	2100	10⅞	9¾	10⅜	9½
5⅜	2⅜	..	Container B	1400	3⅞	3½	3¾	3⅜
14⅜	5¼	..	Cont Baking A	800	6½	6¼	6½	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1¼	1	1	1⅛
88¼	56¾	2.40	Cont Can	3700	61½	60½	60⅝	60⅞
35½	23¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	2900	33⅜	32¼	32¼	32
223¼	153½	.50b	Cont Oil	4800	187⅛	183⅝	183⅝	185
51	40½	3	Corn Exchange	70	47⅜	47½	47¼	46¾
84½	53½	3	Corn Products	1900	68½	68¼	68¼	68
9⅞	3⅝	..	Coty	400	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5
35	28†	2	Cream of Wheat	600	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	34
17½	8	..	Crosley Radio	600	14½	14⅛	14½	14
36½	18⅜	1	Crown Cork & S	200	26½	26	26½	..
41¾	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41
6⅜	3⅝	..	Crown Zellerback	1400	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
38⅜	17	..	Crucible Steel	1200	23½	22½	23	21½
1½	3¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	20	5½	5½	5½	5¼
9⅞	3½	..	Cuban Am Sug	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
65	20½	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	45	43	43	..
52⅜	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	600	48	47	47	..
29⅜	13½	..	Curtis Publishg	5200	20¾	20	20½	19⅞
85¾	43½	4¼g	Curtis Pub pf	4600	84¾	84	84¼	84
5¼	2½	..	Curtiss-Wright	4500	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	2⅝
12¼	5¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	4200	8¾	8½	8¼	7⅞
90	68½	.8	Cushman 8%	10	65½	65½	65½	..
21½	11	..	Cutler Hammer	300	15¼	15	15¼	..

8¼	6	.20b	Davega So	200	7½	7¼	7½	..
34½	10½	..	Deere & Co	5700	21¾	20½	21	20
15¼	10¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	800	15¾	15¼	15	15
53⅜	14	..	Del Lack & W	2900	18⅞	18¼	18½	18⅝
13¼	4¼	..	Denver R G pf	300	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4½
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	68	67	67	68¾
55⅛	28	1½†	Devoe & Ray A	900	50¼	48⅞	50¼	48
28½	21	1	Diamond Match	800	24½	24¾	24½	24¼
34½	28¼	1½	Diamond M pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31½
73½	35	..	Del & Hudson	1900	42¼	40½	40¾	40½

46¼	32	2†	Dome Mines	6900	36⅞	37	37	39½
23	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	200	13½	13½	13¾	13½
28½	14¼	..	Douglas A	10200	22¼	21½	21¼	21
19	8¼	1½h	Dresser A	1100	18½	17⅝	18⅛	17
11⅞	5	..	Dresser B	400	8¾	8½	8¾	..
103⅞	80	2.60†	du Pont de Nem	12000	97⅞	96¾	97½	97
127	115	6	du Pont deb	300	126½	126½	126½	..
107	90	5	Duquesne Lt Co	10	105¼	105¼	105¼	105

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19⅜	4⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	800	7	6	6¾	..
110½	79	4	Eastman Kodak	3000	110¾	109¾	109¾	110½
147	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	50	135	135	135	..
22½	12⅜	1	Eaton Mfg	800	17¾	17	17½	16¾
19¼	6	..	Eitingon Schild	700	9	8¾	8¾	9
31⅛	15	..	Elec Auto-Lite	9000	26⅞	25¾	26¼	25½
105	80	7	Elec-Auto-L pf	860	107½	106½	107	105¾
7⅛	3	..	Elec Boat	18000	5¼	4¾	4⅞	5¼
9¾	4¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	7¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
9⅝	3	..	Elec Pow & Lt	5300	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅛
19⅜	7	..	El Pwr1 6% pf	2000	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
21	7⅛	..	Elec Pow & L pf	2000	8⅜	8	8	8¼
52	34	2	Elec Sto Battery	2600	45⅞	45½	45⅝	44⅞
1⅞	⅝	.. h	Elk Horn Coal	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
3¾	1	.. h	Ek Horn Coal pf	800	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
63	43	3	Endicott Johnson	500	50½	49¾	49⅞	49½
127½	120	7	Endicott John pf	30	126	126	125	126
23½	10⅛	..	Engineers P S 5pf	300	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¼
24½	11	..	Engineers PS ww	200	18

Commerce and Finance

Private Combine May Displace Government in Recovery Push

Business and Industry

Powerful Combine May Be Launched To Push Recovery

Richberg Says If Strong Enough May Displace Administration Program

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Formation of giant corporations which would seek to accomplish by private means what the Administration is proposing to do with public money, has been proposed to the Administration by a group of powerful financiers and industrialists, it was learned here today.

The suggestions come primarily from interests which have already experienced business gains from the Government's housing program and other efforts to stimulate the durable goods industries, and therefore have reason to anticipate profits from an anticipated boom.

Outlines of the projected corporation set-up have been presented to Mr. Donald Richberg, executive director of the National Emergency Council and general co-ordinator of the New Deal, who today expressed his belief that the objectives of the Administration's contemplated new housing and public works programs could be achieved by private initiative, provided a sufficiently powerful combination could be effected.

Mobilizing Industry

"It must be done," he said, "by great corporations, amply financed and using the methods of mass production. There must be mass purchases of materials to insure reasonable costs, mass employment of men and machinery to insure maximum efficiency, and mass financing to provide easy terms for the buyers."

The interested groups, it is stated confidentially, have in fact already laid the groundwork for several of such corporations conforming in every respect with Mr. Richberg's specifications and are now engaged in actual mobilization of industries and banks into the general framework of a giant vertical combine.

Each corporation, according to the scheme, would be able to finance, build and sell or operate at low cost various types of public works or low-cost housing projects. Each corporate set-up would therefore include bankers, durable goods manufacturers, builders and operators or salesmen.

The Government, it is learned, sees no objection to the plan as yet and is holding its own new public works and housing programs in momentary abeyance to find out whether the private initiative plan has any strength or power behind it. Present plans call for giving the scheme until the first of January to prove its mettle.

Big Rise In Federal Spending

Should it prove a failure, the Administration is prepared to push ahead immediately with its extensive new plans for spending and public construction work far exceeding anything ever before contemplated. The latest proposals include an increase of 33⅓ per cent in emergency expenditures and a four-point public works program sponsored by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes.

It is the extensive character of these newest Administration proposals which would put the Government into the building and financing business on an unprecedented scale, that is credited with having stimulated private interests to their corporation scheme.

Mr. Ickes' Program

Should it prove a success the Administration would be able immediately to reduce its recovery activities and to plan for eventual abandonment of public works and housing expenditures.

Mr. Ickes, however, has perfected the following four-point works program in the event that the Government has to continue to shoulder the bulk of the recovery burden as it has to date. It consists of:

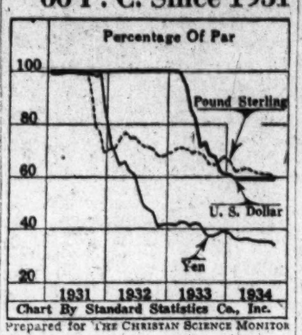
Nation-wide activity in rural electrification and grade crossing elimination, a vast amount of which could be completed in from three to four months after authorization.

A transcontinental highway consisting of a four-lane road, avoiding cities, uninterrupted by grade crossings and its beauty protected by a government-owned right of way on each side.

An extensive housing improvement program.

Conservation of soil and water resources through flood, drought, and erosion control and reforestation.

Yen Has Declined 66 P. C. Since 1931



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROBABLY the most important factor accounting for Japan's increased share of the available world textile market has been its monetary policy.

In December of 1931, Japan abandoned the gold standard, and the yen has subsequently declined approximately 66 per cent from its theoretical par value. This depreciation has been substantially greater than that of other important exchange units, enabling Japan to under-sell foreign competitors.

Says U. S. Lending Abroad Imperative

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Nov. 15—The international financial position of the United States at the present time is such that a resumption of foreign lending is almost imperative, John T. Madden, dean of the New York University School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, told a meeting of the Michigan Association of Certified Public Accounts here.

If foreign lending is not resumed, Dean Madden declared, this country must face "the gradual loss of foreign markets, and we must regiment both our industry and agriculture and ultimately become almost wholly a self-sufficient nation."

Oil Trade Warned To Reform or See U. S. Take Charge

Ickes States Government May Regard Industry as Public Utility

DALLAS, Texas, Nov. 15 (AP)—Secretary Harold Ickes traveled eastward today leaving varied reactions among oil men to his warning of federal control unless the petroleum industry promptly rids itself of malpractices.

The oil code administrator's denunciation of critics of the federal program and his reference to the Texas situation as the "real stumbling block" upset the even tenor of the American Petroleum Institute's fifteenth annual meeting yesterday.

The oil administrator said the Administration had not given up hope of solving satisfactorily conditions surrounding the alleged wastage of oil in the vast East Texas field and elsewhere. Nevertheless, he said, the interest of the Government in conservation might force the recognition as a utility "unless this whole question is solved without undue loss of time on a basis that will commend itself to the sound judgment of the people."

Will Demand Reform

"Whether or not the stockholders in the oil companies know how the oil business is being conducted in America today," Secretary Ickes said, "I know I am well within the mark when I say that the people do not know what has been going on. I doubt whether even the Government has so far fully appreciated the situation.

"But, the people are catching on and I believe I can assure you that when they are acquainted with the facts, as they will be, because this whole oil business, as I have said on more than one occasion, is peculiarly affected with the public interest, they will demand drastic reform. The danger is that unless you yourselves speedily adopt and apply corrective measures, the pendulum may be made to swing farther in the opposite direction than is either desirable or necessary."

Previously its two ranking officers, in general session addresses, asserted federal control was unnecessary and unwanted by the industry.

"Hot Oil" Flow Criticized

Justification for the cabinet member's criticism of Texas' alleged failure to curb the flow of "hot oil" from the East Texas field was voiced by James E. Ferguson, husband-adviser of Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson. He said, Secretary Ickes's declarations put "Texas on the spot."

The State either must quickly act to obtain better regulation by transferring its administration of conservation laws from the Texas Railroad Commission to a separate board, or idly precipitate federal control, Mr. Ferguson predicted.

Ernest O. Thompson, member of the Texas Railroad Commission, against which Mr. Ferguson said much of the criticism was directed, replied to Mr. Ickes with the assertion 15 months elapsed before the oil administration established a federal tender board after President Roosevelt signed an executive order authorizing it.

Eight directors of the institute were appointed on a committee after the address to consider the subject of federal legislation.

Pecora Advocates Federal Charters For Business Firms

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—Federal charters for business corporations were advocated today by Ferdinand Pecora as a protection to stockholders and the public.

Mr. Pecora, whose investigation of Wall Street for the Senate won him a post on the Securities and Exchange Commission, said in an interview that federal incorporation should be a further fruit of that inquiry.

Such incorporation means that the charters empowering corporations to do business and prescribing what forms that business may take, would be granted by the central government rather than by the states.

"To my mind," Mr. Pecora said, "the most important reason for federal incorporation is that it will provide uniformity. Today there are 48 different kinds of chartering by the 48 different states. Yet, in many cases, these corporations do an interstate business.

"The free grants of power now given corporations by some states have enabled them to mulct their stockholders and the public.

"Were these corporations required to incorporate under the federal power, all the states and all the public would be protected from business charters that, in effect, have enabled these corporations and their managers to conduct themselves without regard to their stockholders' wishes."

Western Railroads Adopt Air-Conditioning Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 15 — H. G. Taylor, chairman of the Western Association of Railway Executives, announces that the western railroads have adopted a program providing for the installation of air-conditioning equipment in about 2500 passenger cars by the summer of 1935.

Under this expanded program, every important through train in western territory will be air-conditioned throughout.

Entire trains will be air-conditioned, including coaches, chair cars, parlor cars, sleeping cars, lounge cars, observation cars and dining cars. Every through train of any importance which is operated in western territory will be air-conditioned throughout. This

Reduce Tariffs or South Will Face Calamity, Says Economist

Loss of Foreign Market for Cotton Impends Unless U. S. Will Accept Commodities in Payment as World Creditor Nation, Asserts Parker

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Nov. 15—Unless United States abandons its attempt to function as a world creditor under rules and practices which apply only to a world debtor nation status, and reduces its tariffs, the cotton South must face the loss of its foreign markets, with all that this implies to the 20,000,000 people in the country who are directly or indirectly dependent on cotton, said Walter Parker, New Orleans economist, before the Rotary Club here today.

He said that between Aug. 1 and Nov. 9, 1933, America's cotton exports amounted to 2,808,000 bales; in the like period of this year they were only 1,574,000 bales, a loss of 1,334,000 bales. "If this drift be permitted to continue throughout the season of 1934-35," he said, "the South will hang economic crêpe on its doors in 1935-36."

Mr. Parker said in part:

"The high protective tariff policy of the new world creditor United States; the 12-cent loans on unmarketed cotton, and the acreage control by law, are, in conjunction, literally destroying the export market for United States produced cotton, and vitally harming the economic and business life of Texas and of the entire South. Those are strong words. But they are true.

Must Produce Surplus

"Texas and the South are geared and equipped to produce a surplus for export. They must produce such a surplus if they are to give employment to their labor and capital.

"To produce a surplus they require an export market. Under the present policies of the Government the export market which has long been available to Texas and to the South, is rapidly dwindling. To save it every voter in Texas and in the South must, directly and forcefully, call upon every southern Senator and Congressman to present a solid front at Washington in demanding and promptly obtaining a radical change in policy relating to cotton and to our foreign policy in general.

"At the moment, southern farmers have more money in pocket than they have had in years, and more money is circulating in the South than has been the case since 1929.

"Consequently, thoughtless people are not easily convinced that the South faces a menace of the first magnitude, or that the people of the South are living in a fool's paradise.

"Normally, the South, from export cotton alone, draws an annual income of $500,000,000 or $600,000,000 of fresh money, with which to feed renewed economic life blood into its enterprises and purchasing power.

"The production, ginning, financing, handling, compressing and warehousing, transportation, buying and selling of a normal 14,000,000 or 15,000,000-bale crop supply occupation to some 2,000,000 farm families, to 10,000 gins, to hundreds of warehouses and compresses, to scores of railroads, to the machinery of marketing, banking and insurance, to the cotton oil mills, to the ports and ship lines, to the agricultural implement people, the supply merchants and the like.

"Normally, 60 per cent of the South's annual cotton production must be exported and used in foreign markets.

"So long as the United States was a debtor nation—owing money abroad each year in form of earnings or foreign investments in the United States, money spent by United States citizens in foreign travel; the value of luxury as well as essential imports; the service rendered by foreign ships, foreign insurance companies and the like—the export trade of the United States enjoyed distinct advantages over foreign competitors, in spite of the high protective tariff on imports maintained by the United States.

Exports Drop Sharply

"But when, through overlending to the remainder of the world, the United States became the largest world creditor in history, and still attempted to maintain its high protective tariff policy, the position of the surplus producer in the United States became unfavorable instead of favorable. He required a low import tariff and an open and unhandicapped market. But Congress increased the tariff on imports, and gave him the Federal Farm Board.

"Under the hoarding policies of the ill-fated federal Farm Board, which began operations in 1929-30, as compared with the free market season of 1928-29, world consumption reflected the following changes:

"World consumption in thousands of bales;

	1928-29	1929-30	1930-31
U. S. Growths	15,266	13,108	11,045
Foreign Growths	10,626	12,101	11,438
Total	25,882	25,209	22,483

In 1930-31 the federal farm board had shot its bolt. In the season following, the farm board was unable to function as it had been doing, the market again became more or less free, and the world again consumed more United States grown and less foreign grown cotton.

"But now, in 1934, largely as a result of hoarding due to the 12-cent loans on unmarketed cotton, the world is again buying foreign growths in preference to United States grown cotton. Since Aug. 1, last, exports of United States cotton have dropped over 1,000,000 bales.

"Most of the cotton produced in Texas must be exported. Very little of it is domestically consumed. Hence the great economic harm being done Texas by this acute and appalling loss of foreign markets.

Must Cut Tariffs

"In my opinion, the policy of the United States in demanding gold and, through its high protective tariff, in refusing to take commodities in payment of both old and new debts, was the most acute of the causes which drove all the nations on earth to an intensive nationalistic and self-sufficiency policy.

"The quickest way to reverse that trend and to revive international in and out trade would be for the United States to set up and obey the rules applicable to a world creditor nation, and to abandon its attempt to function as a world creditor under rules and practices which apply only to a world debtor nation status.

"The tariff must come down.

"If the Government is to pay cash bonuses to the farmers, such bonuses should be paid on that portion of the crop which passes into domestic consumption. Thereafter the farmers should be left free to produce and sell for export without hindrance and without handicap."

The World's Business

The Future of the Yen

NEWSPAPERS and reports arriving from Japan give a much more serious account of the typhoon on Sept. 21 than were flashed to the world at the time. The subject is intimately associated with the future of the yen. Japan's currency is detached from the gold standard. Therefore it is not stable in terms of other units. In view of Japan's already noted success as an exporter, any factor which may have an effect upon the external value of the yen is deserving of more than passing notice. The typhoon will have such an effect because of the extraordinary damage it did to stocks of imported goods. As these are replaced by purchases abroad there will be pressure on the yen in terms of other currencies.

The typhoon occurred around Osaka, the Manchester of Japan. Thousands of houses and buildings were totally or partly destroyed. Immense stocks of imported lumber were carried away and will be difficult to recover. Imported cotton losses were as great. Out of approximately 146,000 running bales stored in sheds and 400,000 running bales in warehouses in Kobe, about 15,000 were submerged in sea water by the tidal wave. Damage is estimated at about 10 per cent a bale, the total weight loss being about 1500 bales. In Osaka there were about 67,000 running bales stored in sheds. This quantity was damaged to the extent of about 30 per cent to 40 per cent a bale, giving an estimated total loss of between 20,000 to 25,000 bales. There were about 170,000 running bales stored in Osaka warehouses, of which the total loss was about 15,000 bales. Moreover, there was a lot of damage to electric light plants and shipping. The total comes to around Yen 500,000,000, or about $150,000,000.

Other factors may have a depreciating effect on the yen in addition to the need for replacing destroyed goods by increased purchases abroad:

(1) The embargo on silver exports by the Chinese Government. The effect of this order is to detach China from the silver standard. Hence there is the prospect that China, by having to manage her currency instead of having it managed for her by the price of silver, will copy the example of other countries and cheapen it.

(2) Japan's export success is meeting with an increased resistance on the part of importing countries. As more barriers are put up against Japanese goods, the more may the yen sink.

(3) If the naval talks break down in London Japan might be faced with a tremendous building program, which will weaken the currency by necessitating abnormal imports of raw materials. The increase in government expenditure would also be a weakening factor.

Any progressive weakening in the yen would have repercussions in Washington and London. A cheap yen is one way of promoting exports. South of the Rio Grande Japan has been making a place for itself in several markets once monopolized by dollar goods. Examples have been regularly given elsewhere on this page. If Japanese exports are cheapened, then the wedge will become deeper. But London would be even more perturbed than Washington. It is now appreciated that the pound sterling is much more interested in the future of the yen than in the future of the dollar. That is a testimony to the success of Japanese competition. On Oct. 2 Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated, "I'll try once more and say for the umpteenth time that the policy of the Government is for the present to maintain the independence of sterling." Though he was apparently talking across to critics on this side of the Atlantic, he probably had his eye on the yen, which, following the first report of the typhoon, on Sept. 21, began to slip. Two days before the speech, it had reached a new low for the year. It has since revived, but the factors which might tend to bring about a fresh depreciation are sufficiently strong to warrant attention.

H. B. E.

Arbiters to Rule On Inter-American Business Disputes

Commission Organized in New York to Arrange Plan of Procedure

Weekly Latin-American Article

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Inter-American trade disputes are due for more speedy adjustments. A commission to systematize commercial arbitration has been organized with headquarters in New York City. The intention is that business men shall be assured of impartial arbitrators and that the generally slow court procedure shall be avoided.

Dr. Leo S. Rowe, director-general of the Pan American Union, Washington, making the announcement of the commission's organization this week explained that the agency "is expected to fill a long-felt need in facilitating the settlement of commercial controversies arising among business men in the American Republics." He voiced confidence that the organization would assist in strengthening friendly relationships.

In detail it is understood that the commission plan includes the setting up of local committees in each Republic. Such committees will be empowered to prosecute the formation of other inter-American tribunals to operate under rules adopted by the parent body. The tribunals would work through organizations already in existence, or independently.

Plan Adopted at Montevideo

The inter-American commission plan is the result of a resolution adopted during the recent International Conference of American States at Montevideo. The idea is not new in its international application. However, as a medium for the adjustment of American trade disputes it is something different since it would eliminate prolonged litigations. The scheme was introduced to the Montevideo conferees by the Argentine delegation and warmly supported by the representatives of the United States.

Because the idea was supported by the United States delegates no good reason is there to believe that actually it was of northern origin. Pursuant to a resolution of the Fourth Pan-American Commercial Conference, the Pan American Union undertook a comprehensive survey of commercial arbitration in the American Republics. The survey included legislation and practice on the subject. The work was done with the co-operation of the American Arbitration Commission and the results were made available to the Montevideo Conference.

Differences Over Quality

The project would work something like this: Suppose, for instance, a Latin-American importer of northern manufactured goods was not satisfied with the quality of the articles received, or suppose he had what he considered to be a just complaint over a tardy delivery.

Instead of taking his case to the courts, he would enter a protest with the arbitration committee in the state where he did business. The committee would endeavor to bring about an adjustment agreeable to the northern exporter and the southern importer. The same line of procedure would be followed if the case were reversed and a northern importer was dissatisfied with goods shipped from Latin America.

Any plan that will speedily and fairly solve trade controversies is worthy of a test. The present idea, nevertheless, may sometimes lack a most important essential: it may not always have the backing of either northern or southern laws to make the finding of the committees binding. However, it should be recalled that arbitral decisions are now enforceable at law in a number of jurisdictions.

Penalties and Obligations

The trade arbitration idea need not fail because legislative acts are not on the books. There are penalties which could be imposed by trade associations in which parties in dispute were members. Then again, there always will be moral obligations and it is safe to predict that in more than a majority of disputes the decisions of the committees would be followed by both the importer and the exporter.

Inquiries around Washington as to what Latin-American and United States business interests have to say for the arbitration idea show that the plan is generally well considered. Logically this could not be otherwise, as any plan opening the way for increased trade, and keeping that trade going, could hardly be unwelcome.

Dr. Viner to Leave Treasury Department

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Dr. Jacob Viner, who has been serving as an expert economic adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, is leaving the Treasury at the end of the year to return to Chicago University.

Mr. Viner came to the Treasury last April. Since that time he had directed a number of investigations, including tax and banking problems. More recently he has inquired into the credit situation and means of speeding the flow of capital into business enterprise.

Globe & Rutgers Is To Re-Enter Insurance Field

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—The Globe & Rutgers Fire Insurance Company announces that it expects to be released from rehabilitation and re-enter the insurance business early in December.

The company will apply for permission to declare its plan operative before Supreme Court Justice Alfred Frankenthaler on Nov. 23.

Pan-Americanist

© Harris & Ewing

Leo S. Rowe

Director General of the Pan American Union

Prices of Farms Increase 20 P. C. Throughout U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15—W. I. Myers, Farm Credit Administration governor, declared today that reports from the 12 Federal Land Banks indicate that farm land is attracting higher prices in practically every section of the country.

The average sale price per acre of land sold by the banks from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 this year shows an increase of 20 per cent compared with prices received during the like period in 1933.

Land acquired by the banks over a period of years sold for an average price of $20.01 per acre during the nine months of this year compared to $16.65 in the corresponding period last year. An increase in the average sale price was reported from every land bank district in the country.

"Renewed interest in farm real estate," Mr. Myers said, "reflects the general improvement in agricultural conditions and the diminishing pressure of farm indebtedness. The sound refinancing of a substantial part of the farm debt burden and the rise in prices of farm commodities is beginning to raise the level of farm incomes and farm purchasing power."

Mr. Myers also notes that where farms have been sold by the banks on the basis of partial payments, purchasers have paid down a larger proportion of cash this year than last and have also arranged to retire for cash a larger percentage of the indebtedness during the first year.

U. S. Charges Bank With Tax Evasion

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—Charging the Union Trust Company of Pittsburgh with "a false and fraudulent" income tax return for 1930, the Treasury has asked the Board of Tax Appeals for an additional assessment of $218,333 plus a 50 per cent penalty.

Officials said it was the first time fraud had been charged against an institution in an income tax case.

On the board of directors of the Union Trust Company at the time of the alleged fraud were Richard B., William L. and Richard K. Mellon of Pittsburgh and Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania. Andrew W. Mellon was Secretary of the Treasury.

The transaction on which the fraud charge was based was the sale of securities to the Union Savings Bank, of which the Treasury said the trust company owned 98 per cent of the stock.

The Treasury contended that in order to show a loss of $1,722,082, the savings bank was sold a block of securities for $1,793,219 "as a sham transferee of said securities for the purpose of tax evasion."

Definite Revision Of Railway Rates Seen by Eastman

Also Forecasts Reorganization of I. C. C. With Separate Divisions

NEW YORK, Nov. 15 (AP)—Considerable revision of the railroad rate structure is "almost inevitable" under the Railroad Emergency Act, said Joseph B. Eastman, federal coordinator of railroads, last night.

Addressing the alumni association of the Traffic Managers' Association of New York, Mr. Eastman said:

"I am hopeful that the railroads themselves will make an impartial effort to arrive at the underlying principles which should govern their rate structures and will readjust rates to these principles."

He expressed a hope that the new carrier organization, the Association of American Railroads, would exert an influence in bringing about such a readjustment.

Earlier, in a speech before the annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League, Mr. Eastman forecast a reorganization of the Interstate Commerce Commission, with separate divisions for railroads, motor lines, airlines and other forms of transportation.

In outlining a co-ordinated system of Government regulation, Mr. Eastman also advanced a four-point program of fundamental transportation principles for what he termed a "confused and complicated hurly burly of railroads, steamships, barge lines, motor trucks, motor buses, pipe lines and airplanes.

First, he said, the country ought to have the best and cheapest means of transport. Second, it ought to be protected against unnecessary duplication or waste in transportation. Third, the country ought to have at all times safe, convenient and efficient service by reliable and responsible operators. And fourth, the rates charged ought to be known, dependable and reasonable, and relatively fair to all.

Mr. Eastman, replying to those who he said fear concentration of control of all transport systems in the hands of the I. C. C., declared that aside from a reorganization the Commission "should and will equip itself with experts who are thoroughly trained in the different forms of transportation when it assumes jurisdiction over them.

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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
TREASURY DEPARTMENT
BOSTON, November 15, 1934.

Sealed proposals for MASSACHUSETTS SERIAL BONDS amounting to $6,000,000, exempt from Federal and Massachusetts Income Taxes, will be received at the office of the Treasurer and Receiver-General up to 12 o'clock noon on November 26, 1934 at which time they will be publicly opened and read.

The bonds are duly authorized by Acts of the Massachusetts Legislature on account of the following loans:

EMERGENCY PUBLIC WORKS LOAN
(Authorized by chapter 41, Acts of 1934)
$3,000,000 December 1, 1935-December 1, 1944, $300,000 each year
$2,000,000 December 1, 1935-December 1, 1939, $400,000 each year

$5,000,000
MUNICIPAL RELIEF LOAN, ACT OF 1933
(Authorized by chapter 307, Acts of 1933 as amended by chapter 335, Acts of 1934)
$1,000,000 December 1, 1935-December 1, 1939, $200,000 each year

The Emergency Public Works Loan bonds will be in coupon form of a denomination of $1000 each and may be exchanged for fully registered bonds. The bonds when put into registered form cannot be re-issued as coupon bonds.

The Municipal Relief Loan bonds will be in registered form only.

Bidders will name the rate of interest on each loan which rate must be a multiple of ¼ of 1%. One rate must be made on the Emergency Public Works Loan and one rate must be made on the Municipal Relief Loan. Separate bids must be made on each loan and each loan will be awarded separately. In comparing bids preference will be given to the one on each loan providing for the lowest net interest cost to the Commonwealth (total interest for the duration of the loan from December 1, 1934, less the amount of the premium bid).

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certified check for two per cent (2%) of the amount bid for, to the order of the Treasurer and Receiver-General of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, on a national bank or trust company doing business in this Commonwealth or in the City of New York.

A descriptive circular will be furnished upon request.

Any award by the Treasurer to a successful bidder is subject to the approval of the Governor in the case of the Emergency Public Works Loan, and of the Governor and Council in the case of the Municipal Relief Loan.

The Treasurer reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the Commonwealth.

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Co-operation Nears High Tide

Woman Rises to Treasury Post

Clear Test of NRA in Sight

Term of General MacArthur, Who Had to Oust Bonus Marchers, Extended—Hopkins Estimates Cost of Relief Administration at 8 P. C.

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 — With the sweeping and fundamental drive for social insurance holding the center of the stage, and behind the scenes a portentous continuing movement for co-operation between government and industry, the Washington theater today was a hive of activity.

The President's departure left the White House quiet, but only served to redouble activity in the departments. Moreover, the Chief Executive produced a last-minute sensation in appointing the active and well-liked Miss Josephine Roche to the Treasury.

* * *

Assistant Secretary: Miss Josephine Roche, stanch New Deal advocate, who lost out in the Democratic primaries in her race for the governorship of Colorado, was rewarded today by President Roosevelt with an appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Miss Roche had been mentioned as a possible selection for chief of the children's bureau to fill the place left vacant by the resignation of Miss Grace Abbott, but her appointment to the Treasury post took Washington by surprise. She becomes the third woman to receive a high Treasury appointment from the President in recognition of other services. Mrs. Nellie Tayloe Ross, former Governor of Wyoming, is now Director of the Mint, and Mrs. Blair Bannister, sister of Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, is Assistant Treasurer of the United States.

Washington has become well acquainted with Miss Roche on her frequent visits here. Educated in the East, she went to Colorado to operate a coal mine which she inherited. Her liberal views toward the labor she employs have become known throughout the country, chiefly through her appearances before the NRA in connection with the coal code and her political speeches. Workers from other mines in Colorado used their day off during her campaign and traveled many miles to hear her speak.

Miss Roche will devote considerable time to welfare work among the Treasury Department's 56,000 workers. She will make studies of the working conditions of these employees, of whom approximately 15,000 are employed in Washington, and will consider problems that may be revealed in connection with their welfare.

* * *

To Fight NRA Cases: Stanleigh Arnold, lawyer of San Francisco, was named Assistant Attorney General to handle NRA litigation, by Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, and will start work Nov. 20.

He will have a double set of offices, one in the big new Department of Justice Building and another at NRA headquarters, and will keep in close touch with the Recovery Act compliance board and determine what cases should be taken to the courts. Back of the appointment lies a study of several months to determine the best method of effective co-oparetion.

* * *

Is It Constitutional? The first clear test of the legality of the NRA is now in sight, as the Justice Department sees the matter. This case, which may become historic, is connected with the Belcher Lumber Company in Alabama. The Government has picked this case as a test, according to Mr. Cummings, and is trying to bring it direct to the Supreme Court, instead of going first to the Circuit Court of Appeals. An Alabama indictment charged the company with violating the lumber code. The district judge (Federal) sustained a demurrer attacking the indictment on the ground that NRA was unconstitutional.

* * *

MacArthur's Term Extended: Speculation over the "successor" of Gen. Douglas MacArthur, present chief of staff of the American Army, got something of a quietus today with Mr. Roosevelt's announcement that the term would be extended 30 days.

General MacArthur was called on to oust the bonus marchers in the Hoover Administration, and since then some liberal elements have repeatedly attacked him, while on the other hand a large body of supporters declare the general was merely obeying orders in an unpleasant situation.

The general brought a $1,000,000 libel suit against the authors of one widely-circulated newspaper column. Secretary Dern has recommended his re-appointment, and the army is said to be favorable to his retention. At 54, General MacArthur is still comparatively young for the post he holds, and has 10 years of active service still ahead of him.

* * *

Relief Questions: Of interest in connection with the charges now going around about the cost of administering relief, is an article which has just made its appearance in the American Magazine. The article takes the form of a question and answer interview with Harry L. Hopkins, FERA administrator.

Mr. Hopkins is asked, "How much does it cost to administer each dollar of relief?" His answer is, "About eight cents." Since this article was written, Senator William E. Borah has charged that relief administration costs run as high as 50 per cent of the total disbursed in some cases.

Other questions and answers of general interest in the article are these:

Q. How much have you, as FERA head, spent since taking office in May, 1933?

A. About $1,850,000,000.

Q. Is it true that the average daily income per individual from relief is only 50 cents?

A. It's less than that; about 20 cents. But I have not much use for these averages; they are dangerous. Our relief is given on a budgetary basis to each family. One may need only $5 a month, while another must have $50 worth of relief.

Q. What is all this costing?

A. About $100,000,000 per month, exclusive of appropriations for drought relief. The Congress appropriated $525,000,000 for drought relief at the last session.

Q. Are we always to have this problem of unemployment? Do you think we shall have a permanent unemployed class?

A. For once, I can give an optimistic answer. Of course, there will always be some people out of work, some have always been unemployable, even when prosperity has been greatest. But I do believe that the needs of the United States require the service of all the others in the production of goods and services. Any other view is a defeatist one to which I cannot subscribe.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (Third Church): Constitution Hall, Eighteenth and D Streets, N. W., 8 p. m., Dec. 1.

Massachusetts

Beverly: Briscoe School Hall, Ellis Square, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Malden: Church Edifice, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 25.
Middlebero: Town Hall, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 25.

New Hamphire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Nov. 26.

New Jersey

Dover: Church Edifice, 360 West Blackwell Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 25.
Jersey City: Lincoln High School Auditorium, Crescent Avenue, near Communipaw Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Maplewood: Maplewood Theater, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 25.
Red Bank: Elks Auditorium, Broad Street and Pinckney Road, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
West New York: Auditorium, Public School No. 5, Hudson Avenue and Tenth Street, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 25.

New York

Bronxville: Bronxville Schools Auditorium, Pondfield Road, 8:15 p. m., Dec. 1.
Brooklyn (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, Twelfth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.
Buffalo (First Church): Buffalo Consistory, 1180 Delaware Avenue, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 25.
Far Rockaway: Church Edifice, 8:30 p. m., Nov. 26.
Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
New York (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 320 West One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Rye (auspices First Church, Port Chester): Auditorium, Rye High School, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.
Utica: Church Auditorium, 1608 Genesee Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.

Pennsylvania

Norristown: Norris Theater, Main Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 25.
Philadelphia (Second Church): Church Edifice, 3443 Greene Street, Germantown, 8 p. m., Nov. 30.
Sewickley: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 26.

Vermont

Barre: Woman's Club Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 27.

West Virginia

Clarksburg: Masonic Temple Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 25.

Opinion Veering From High Tariffs

(Continued from Page 1)

resentatives from Minneapolis and St. Paul also appeared—Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco, Houston and New Orleans.

Approved by President

It was appointed, with the approval of President Roosevelt, by the Social Science Research Council, a national organization representing the seven professional societies in the social science field. Its work was financed by the Rockefeller Foundation.

Four possible courses which the country might pursue were outlined at the New York hearing by Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

They were: a definite international approach; a definite national approach; a combination of the two, and a return to simpler ways of doing things—a variation of the nationalistic approach.

While favoring the international approach Mr. Wallace does not consider the nationalistic policy as impossible.

Likes Combination Best

"The eventual common sense solution is," he says, "likely to be a combination of the international and the national approach. This would involve an importation of say $400,000,000 or $500,000,000 more goods than we normally import and would involve the retirement from cultivation of perhaps 25,000,000 acres of land. We may have to do a little of each of the first two programs described."

Mr. Wallace emphasized the serious political difficulties in the international approach. Protected industries have developed a type of political pressure that is unique.

"Internationally minded people," he says, "often do not realize the extent to which the inefficient American industries have made themselves powerful with Congress. It is quite impossible, for example, at the present time to retire the sugar beet industry. The most we can hope for is to keep it from further expansion."

Most in Unprotected Trades

He presented some roughly calculated figures on the number of people working in protected and unprotected industries. He found somewhere between 4,000,000 to 7,000,000 people employed in industries helped by protection. Some 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 are employed in export industries directly injured by the tariff. The vast bulk of gainfully employed people—some 29,000,000—are engaged in industries not directly affected by tariff protection. This includes transportation and communication, wholesale and retail trade, banking, insurance, professional people and professional workers, domestic and personal service, public service, the building industry and certain types of agriculture.

Some 2,500,000 are engaged in industries where the benefits and the burdens of the tariff about balance

Strawn Stresses Foreign Trade

Silas H. Strawn, former president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at the Chicago hearing stated his conviction that the economic well-being of the United States is dependent upon the continuation and expansion of its foreign trade, and that the "policy of our Government should be to encourage and stimulate friendly economic relations with other countries."

"Foreign trade," he said, "is of vital concern, not only to the 10 per cent of our people engaged in the production of exports, but indirectly to the country as a whole. Its abandonment would prolong the present depression, lower our standards of living and precipitate inestimable social changes."

Among others who appeared before the commission were: Gen. Robert E. Wood, president, Sears Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Milo Reno, president, Farmers National Holiday Association, Des Moines, Iowa; John E. Gross, secretary, Colorado State Federation of Labor, Denver, Colo.; Mrs. William Palmer Lucas, League of Women Voters, San Francisco, Calif.; Will Clayton, Anderson, Clayton & Co., Houston, Tex.; R. S. Hecht, chairman of board, Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans, La.

Who Made Up Commission

Members of the commission, in addition to Dr. Hutchins, include: William Tudor Gardiner, chairman of board, Incorporated Investors, Boston, Mass.; Carl L. Alsberg, director, Stanford Food Research Institute, Stanford University, Calif.; Isaiah Bowman, chairman, National Research Council, Washington, D. C.; Guy Stanton Ford, dean of the graduate school, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.; Beardsley Ruml, treasurer, R. H. Macy & Co., New York, N. Y.; and Alfred H. Stone, vice-president, Staple Cotton Co-operative Association, State Tax Commission, Jackson, Miss.

Alvin H. Hansen, professor of economics, University of Minnesota, was director of research and secretary until July 1, 1934, at which time he became chief economic analyst of the State Department.

The commission's report will be published in book form by the University of Minnesota Press.

Street Line Called On Coercion Charge

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 15—The New York Rapid Transit Company, operating subsidiary of the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Company, stands charged with violation of section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act and has been summoned to appear in Washington on Nov. 16, to show cause why the National Labor Relations Board should not take appropriate action against it.

Upholding the findings of the Regional Labor Board after hearings here which the company declined to attend, the Labor Relations Board, in tentative findings made public Sunday, charged that the company "interfered with, restrained and coerced its employees" in their efforts to organize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Motor Coach Employees of North America.

From July 27 to Aug. 3, the company discharged 16 employees, all of whom were members of the union and had service records extending from five to 13 years, the board's report said. "Beginning July 23 and through a period of two weeks, all of the 39 union members were warned that the 2 per cent wage increase would necessitate a lay-off," it continued.

Students Expelled For Anti-Fascist Act

NEW YORK, Nov. 14 (AP)—Twenty-one students found themselves barred today from the College of the City of New York, as punishment for an anti-Fascist demonstration.

Sixteen others were disciplined in various degrees in connection with the demonstration, which took place in the assembly hall of the college, Oct. 9, during the visit of a party of Italian students.

Faculty members who voted the expulsions yesterday said it was the most drastic disciplinary action in the history of the college.

Treasury Aide

Wide World

Josephine Roche

President Opposes Tax Levies For Unemployment Insurance

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's address yesterday to the advisory council of the National Conference on Economic Security follows:

I am glad to welcome you to the White House and to tell you that I am happy that there is so much interest in the problem of economic security.

Last June I said that this winter we might well make a beginning in the great task of providing social insurance for the citizen and his family.

I have not changed my opinion. I shall have recommendations on this subject to present to the incoming Congress.

Many details are still to be settled. The committee on economic security was created to advise me on this matter. It will bring to me, not any preconceived views, but a mature judgment after careful study of the problem and after consultation with the advisory conference and the co-operating committees.

Combined Project

On some points it is possible to be definite. Unemployment insurance will be in the program. I am still of the opinion expressed in my message of June 8 that this part of social insurance should be a co-operative federal-state undertaking.

It is important that the Federal Government encourage states which are ready to take this progressive step. It is no less important that all unemployment insurance reserve funds be held and invested by the Federal Government, so that the use of these funds as a means of stabilization may be maintained in central management and employed on a national basis.

Unemployment insurance must be set up with the purpose of decreasing rather than increasing unemployment. It is of course clear that because of their magnitude the investment and liquidation of reserve funds must be within control of the Government itself.

Administered by States

For the administration of insurance benefits the states are the most logical units. At this stage, while unemployment insurance is still untried in this country, and there is such a great diversity of opinion on many details, there is room for some degree of difference in methods, though not in principles.

That would be impossible under an exclusively national system. And so I can say to you who have come from all parts of the country that not only will there have to be a federal law on unemployment insurance, but state laws will also be needed.

In January the great majority of the state legislatures will convene, as well as Congress. You who are interested in seeing that unemployment insurance is established on a nation-wide basis should make your plans accordingly.

Financed by Contributions

We must not allow this type of insurance to become a dole through the mingling of insurance and refinanced by contributions, not taxes.

What I have said must not be understood as implying that we should do nothing further for the people now on relief. On the contrary, they must be our first concern. We must get them back into productive employment and as we do so we can bring them under the protection of the insurance system. Let us profit by the mistakes of foreign countries and keep out of unemployment insurance every element which is actually unsound.

There are other matters with which we must deal before we shall give adequate protection to the individual against the many economic hazards. Old age is at once the most certain, and for many people the most tragic of all hazards. There is no tragedy in growing old, but there is tragedy in growing old without means of support.

As Governor of New York, it was my pleasure to recommend passage of the old age pension act which, I am told, is still generally regarded as the most liberal in the country.

Fantastic Schemes Decried

In approving the bill, I expressed my opinion that full solution of this problem is possible only on insurance principles. It takes so very much money to provide even a moderate pension for everybody, that when the funds are raised from taxation only a "means test" must necessarily be made a condition of the grant of pensions.

I do not know whether this is the time for any federal legislation on old age security. Organizations promoting fantastic schemes have aroused hopes which cannot possibly be fulfilled. Through their activities they have increased the difficulties of getting sound legislation; but I hope that in time we may be able to provide security for the aged—a sound and a uniform system which will provide true security.

There is also the problem of economic loss due to sickness—a very serious matter for many families with and without incomes, and therefore, an unfair burden upon the medical profession.

Whether we come to this form of insurance soon or later on I am confident that we can devise a system which will enhance and not hinder the remarkable progress which has been made and is being made in the practice of the professions of medicine and surgery in the United States.

Recovery Put First

In developing each component part of the broad program for economic security, we must not lose sight of the fact that there can be no security for the individual in the midst of general insecurity.

Our first task is to get the economic system to function so that there will be a greater general security. Everything that we do with intent to increase the security of the individual will, I am confident, be a stimulus to recovery.

At this time, we are deciding on long-time objectives. We are developing a plan of administration into which can be fitted the various parts of the security program when it is time to do so.

We cannot work miracles or solve all our problems at once. What we can do is to lay a sound foundation on which we can build a structure to give a greater measure of safety and happiness to the individual than any we have ever known. In this task you can greatly help.

Saar Vote Inspection Offers Some Guarantee

(Continued from Page 1)

away in strong boxes under seal, and permitted to be opened every six months. They were regularly verified and then resealed.

In my district, we personally removed the seals and verified the presence of the documents. In passing, I might say that the Saar is divided into eight districts, each in charge of a Kreis or District Inspector—a neutral from Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Sweden, Denmark or Norway—who represents the Commission and who is in charge of the work in his particular part of the country. He has a number of assistants, the size of the district determining how many.

We handed the previously sealed documents over to the secretary of the Burgomastery, who started with the work of preparing the lists.

Official Records

The Plebiscite Commission had provided large bound registers in which those who appeared on the town lists were entered, as well as those who made application to be included in the preliminary lists. The main qualification for inclusion in the list of voters is that of actual residence on June 28, 1919, in the Burgomasteries where one made application to vote. This register was not prescribed in the regulations for the Plebiscite, but only as a convenience in making up the lists as they came before the registration committees.

These committees, which had as function the accepting or rejecting, for the preliminary lists, such names as were brought before them, were selected by the Plebiscite Commission on recommendation of the District Inspectors from names suggested by the local authorities. Each committee consisted of two principals, as well as two substitutes, with a president, who in every case was an Assistant Kreis Inspektor—a neutral—and who had the deciding vote, in case of disagreement. Our Assistant District Inspector could preside over any number of committees, and in my district, one of my assistants had 14 committees.

These groups sat regularly and went through the names—accepting or rejecting as the documents seemed to show. In most cases the two substitute members were present, as well as the president and the regular members, and each checked from a different register the name in question. One of my assistants checked every name from five different registers.

It can be seen that the work was so thoroughly done that the possibility of any falsification was out of the question.

Lists for Posting

The decision of the committees was entered in the register and from this register the preliminary lists were drawn up. This entailed long and trying work, and naturally many mistakes took place in the transcription of names and birthdays from the register to the lists, which in many cases were typed with 12 copies.

These preliminary lists were then posted for a period of 30 days, outside the town halls, when possible, and the public had an unrestricted opportunity of checking the names. During this period anyone who was not on the list had the right to make a claim to be inscribed. Where mistakes had been made in birthdays, spelling, or changes in address or business, a petition could be made for correction. In the second group occurred most of the mistakes small in nature and having no direct bearing on the fundamental right of the person to vote; and lastly, those who had by mistake been included in a certain list, and who asked that their names be removed, together with those who entered protests against the posting of names which they declared were without proper reason included in the lists, and which did not fulfill the conditions laid down by the League of Nations.

Fantastic Objections

The right to ask for the removal of a name was used by one of the political groups to put in thousands of protests, most of which had no foundations in fact and some of which were of the most fantastic nature. In one case they claimed that a certain man had not the right to vote in my district but that he had the right in another town, supposed to be in another district. The town did not exist and they had taken the name of his house as the name of the mythical town. The large number of protests and the numerous rumors which have been circulated, have created the impression that the lists have not been well prepared and that they have been falsified.

A poll taken of the District Inspectors and Assistants who have been working in the field showed that there is not one who feels that any aspersion could be placed on the honesty of the work of the local officials, as well as registration committees. We feel that the lists have been honestly prepared, and that the rumors which have been circulated have only been for the purpose of throwing a cloud over the work of the Commission, and making possible the postponement of the date of the Plebiscite.

Further Review

The Commission has been handling this matter very ably and to quiet any criticism as well as to substantiate the thoroughness of the preliminary work has ordered a further review of the names appearing on the lists.

In addition there is the possibility of the establishment of a central list for the entire Saar, so that through cross checking, any duplicates may be eliminated. This should have a quieting effect on a people, who after 15 years find themselves in a very nervous state.

Claims for changes in the preliminary lists come to the Kreis Bureau or District Bureau, and then are handed over to the Judge of the District—also a neutral—who in each case is a jurist of standing in the country from which he comes. Like the Commission, all its officials are foreigners.

The District Judge gives his opinion as to the legality of the claim, which in turn goes back to the District Inspector, who decides. The interested party is then notified of the decision of the District Bureau. The applicant then has 15 days in which to appeal the decision of the District Inspector and can file his claim with the Court of the Plebiscite whose word is final. The lists are then rectified according to the decision of the District Bureau and High Court, and from then on are final.

Five Controls

We have seen that each person's name which appears on the list has the possibility of being five times controlled—by the registration committee, the public, the District Judge, the District Inspector and the High Court. It is impossible, even if the officials wished—and I have found them absolutely honest—to falsify the lists. The extra proving through a central master list—not prescribed in the plebiscite regulations—would make six times that the names will have been gone over before the day of the plebiscite, not including extra proving which will take place.

We have every evidence that the preparation of the lists in our district has been absolutely honest, and there has not been any possibility of fraud entering in. Human errors in transcription and mistakes in entering by officials since 1919 have existed; but these, as far as possible, are being corrected. Should mistakes still remain in the lists, I am certain that they will not result in persons voting fraudulently.

The members of the commission, as well as the judges, have been chosen from men of experience and standing, representing 13 different nations, and their integrity is such that the question of dishonesty cannot enter in.

Students Cleared Of Radicalism Charge

BERKELEY, Calif., Nov. 15 (AP)—Four student leaders of the University of California at Los Angeles may return to their classes, cleared of charges of radical activities by Dr. Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the institution.

Dr. Sproul said that he had found no evidence, directly or indirectly, to support the charge that the four had used their student offices "to assist the National Student League (an alleged radical organization) to destroy the university."

The university president said he confirmed the suspensions ordered by Dr. Escore, provost at Los Angeles, but solely on the ground of insubordination. "For that offense," he added, "they have suffered sufficiently and they are reinstated as to this date."

New Jersey Relief Figured

By the end of October New Jersey had spent $39,124,113 for relief through the emergency relief administration.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate—40c a line for one or two insertions, 36c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 32c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

STORES TO LET

THERE is an opening for furniture store in Manistee, Mich. We have an ideal location next to largest and livest specialty shop north of Grand Rapids. HARVEY LARSON, Traverse City, Mich.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS
In Buildings That Have Proper Care
Electric Refrigeration

811 Beacon St.—4-6 rooms, reception hall and bath; rent $40 to $55.
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $25 to $30.
87 St. Stephen St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $50.
11-19 Peterboro St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath; rent $35 to $40.

Apply to Sup't on Premises or
CHAS. E. CUSHING
399 Washington St., Boston, Laf. 7040

LYNBROOK, L. I., N. Y.—3 rooms and bath, heat, electricity; business couple. CHRISTOFFERS, 29 Stark Place, Lyn. 10192.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BROOKLINE—4-room apartment. Modern, completely furnished; to let until May. Longwood Park, near Coolidge Corner. Phone Hancock 4780.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON—Sunny 3-room apartment; large kitchen, overlooking roof garden and church park; price very reasonable. Ken. 5188.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

H. J. HOFFMAN, Contractor and Builder
Riverside, Conn. P. O. Box 234
Telephone: Old Greenwich 70670

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, corselette or brassiere designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
339 W. 72nd St., New York City Endicott 2-1490
For corset comfort you must try Janet properly fitted corsets and brassieres.
JANET
2139 Broadway, Cor. 75th St., N. Y. C.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets. Estate Jewels Appraised, Purchased. U. S. Lic. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING—All kinds alterations, remodeling, coats relined; special attention given stouts; in or out; reasonable. Main 4-1690, Brooklyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY) N. Y. C. supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FOUNTAIN PENS

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY we will readjust and clean your pen and supply a new sac for 35c; regular price 50c. LATREMORE'S, 1126 Boylston St., Boston. KEN. 4262.

Local Classified

FURRIERS

CANTOR Foremost in FUR fashions. Remodeling. Repairing. Relining. Special attention given to individual needs. 165 Tremont St., Boston. LIB. 2734-35.

HEATING AND PLUMBING

STEAM and hot-water heating; 3 years to pay, no down payment; all work guaranteed; bonded installation; perfect heating systems. Belmont 0098-J, Belmont, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER - COMPANION for elderly woman alone; must be Christian Scientist who wants harmonious, comfortable home; willing to do all housework in small apartment; small salary. 33-14 77th Street, Apartment 31, Jackson Heights, N. Y. HA. 4-2205.

WANTED—Housekeeper-waitress; no cooking; refined home; three adults; city and country; able to drive car in country. Write Box K-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

HOUSES FURNISHED

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.—Three-bedroom house; beautifully furnished. Oriental rugs, radio, linens and silver, porches and garage; exclusive, quiet residential section; 2 miles from heart of city. A. M. BENTON, 9 POST OFFICE ARCADE, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

HOUSES UNFURNISHED

FREEPORT, L. I., N. Y.—6-room house to let or for sale; modern improvements; reasonable. DUNKELL, 10745 133 St., Richmond Hill.

HOUSES TO LET

WOLLASTON, MASS.—5-room bungalow, garage; excellent neighborhood, hot water heat, fireplace, large screened-in porch, attractive garden; 6 min. to train, cars, stores and beach; $55 per mo.; adul's pref. 81 Willow St. Granite 5529-M.

JEWELERS

WATCHES FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS—Hamilton, Waltham, Elgin; diamond watches $38 and up; all guaranteed. Boston Old Gold Exchange Co., 100 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

MADE TO ORDER

Gowns, Suits, Corsets
Very high-grade work. Prices suit trend of the times. Call or phone Bu. 8-3798
REED—GOWNS
Marone—Ladies' Tailor
MLLE MARIA—CORSETIERE
1065 Madison Ave. (near 81st), New York City

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD
Silver, Gold-Filled Jewelry; licensed Fed. Gov't; 30 years' experience. BOSTON OLD GOLD EXCHANGE CO., 100 Boylston St., Boston.

MONEY promptly paid for Old Gold, Silver, Diamonds, etc. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston

ORGAN TUNING

ORGANS MAINTAINED
tuned, repaired or rebuilt on an economical annual contract basis. Pianos tuned and repaired.
HENRY LEHR
27 years' experience serving Greater New York
8551 77th Place, Middle Village, L. I., N. Y.
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Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

THE PINE KNOLL
All-year accommodations; beautiful surroundings; homelike atmosphere; steam heat; fireplaces; moderate rates. (Real old-fashioned THANKSGIVING DINNER Served)
LIME ROCK, CONN.

REAL ESTATE

FOREST HILLS, L. I., N. Y.—For sale, detached tapestry brick, 7 rooms, 2 baths, 30-ft. living room, garage, plot 60x80; owner moving Florida permanently. BOulevard 8-7309.

GEORGE SILAS HALL, Salesman—Real Estate, Insurance, Property Management. With VICTOR LEVI REALTY CO., 321 Canal St., New York City. Canal 6-1729.

MAY I help you locate a home, house or apartment, anywhere in Westchester County? I specialize in selling and renting homes. Property management. S. STEPHENSON, 8 East Prospect Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

VERNON LODGE—A delightful place to live, with or without private bath; rates, including meals $15.00 per week up. MRS. FORREST S. LUNT, 45 South 1st Avenue, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. Hillcrest 2670.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Avenue, opposite The Mother Church—Large, sunny rooms, running water, elevator; very desirable; garage. MRS. GIFFORD, Com. 7862.

BOSTON—Pleasant, comfortable rooms; transient or permanent; reasonable prices; breakfasts if desired. COM. 9151. 187 Huntington Avenue. E. PRENTICE.

BOSTON, 104 Hemenway St., Suite 1—Comfortable single room; young man or business woman.

GUEST HOUSE, Near Washington Sq., Brookline, Mass.—Sunny warm rooms, comfortably furnished, fireplace; continuous hot water; home cooking; garage. Aspinwall 4211.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Sunny, warm room, in private home, for business woman or teacher; best location. Gra. 2805-W.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COOK-HOUSEWORKER, thoroughly capable. Write Box R 18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ATTENDANT — Handyman-caretaker; references; go where needed. Phone Salem 351 or write Box F-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; 14 years' experience; Washington and Pennsylvania license; good mechanic; go anywhere; one week's service for trial for expenses only; courteous, honest. 8 East St., Sanford, Maine.

YOUNG MAN wishes opportunity to be useful; highest character; limited journalistic experience; college graduate; any activity or location. ROLAND SAWYER, Durham, N. H.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXCELLENT cook and gen'l maid (colored); ref.; near Boston; trained, trustworthy. Box K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NURSERY governess, children 2 to 14 years; experienced; good references; desires permanent position. Phone MISS FREIBERG, Potomac 1571, Washington, D. C.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER—Exp. 9 yrs.; capable assuming charge small office or dept. 400 Elmwood Ave., Sigel Hall, 306, Buffalo, N. Y.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

RICHARD R. HAAS, PIANO INSTRUCTOR from beginning to artistic finish. 449 Bayview Ave., Cedarhurst, Long Island. 850 St. Nicholas Ave. (153rd St.), New York.

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TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, exchanged and rented, expert repairing. ARCADE TYPEWRITER CORP. 80 Boylston Street, Boston Han. 3121

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CATHEDRAL DRESS SHOP—Smart, reasonably priced daytime, afternoon, evening dresses and wraps. 1062B Amsterdam Ave. (113th St.), New York City.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

SALE 100 of Our Smartest DRESSES $7.95
Reg. $10.95. Sizes 12-20, 36-46.
MEIGS

THOMPSON'S
GOWNS FURS SUITS
of the Better Kind
985 MAIN STREET

GOOD HOUSEKEEPERS KNOW
GOOD BAKERY
That's Why They Buy Doyle's Real Home Made Baked Goods
P-I-E-S
Margaret Doyle's Bake Shop
376 Wood Avenue Dial 3-3351

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
1134 Broad Street

CONNECTICUT

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(Continued)

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HOWLAND'S

Hand knitting, crocheting, embroidery, hooked rugs, tapestry. Instructions free of charge—in all art needlework.

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GREENWICH, CONN. Tele. 3278

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
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Buy them now and enjoy winter in
Top Notch Smartics
A Distinctive Rubber Overshoe in zipper, snap or pull over patterns.
Exclusive Hartford Agents
SIMMONS
Complete Footwear Outfitters
48 PRATT STREET

COLUMBIA SOUP SPECIAL
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Small Size Cans . . . 3 for 25c
Large Size Cans . . . 2 for 25c
We do not hesitate to recommend these soups.
M. J. BURNHAM, Inc.
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Select Now—PERSONAL . .
CHRISTMAS GREETINGS
Our assortment is very complete and contains several hundred by leading card designers of the country.
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77 ASYLUM STREET

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THE Harvey & Lewis Co.
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For GIFTS
Saranac Buckskin Gloves
Unlined $1 and up
Lined $2.50 and up
Men and Women find real hand comfort in these wool knit-lined gloves.
H. F. CORNING & CO.
269 TRUMBULL STREET

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COAL — OIL — COKE
(Hazle Brook Coal) Koppers Coke
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126 Main Street Phone 2-1023

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LEADING FLORISTS
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Evening Slippers and Bags
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Tracey Vulcanizing Co.
Try VULCO Fuel Oils
For Range and Domestic Burners
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W. J. Tilbrook W. C. Woodke
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CHURCH & MORSE
Hardware—Housefurnishings
Good Merchandise—Fair Prices
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TRY
FRIEND'S Mince Meat
for THANKSGIVING
Fred L. Yale & Son
Phone 650 300 East Main St.

Exterior, Interior
Painting, Paperhanging
Done the Way You Like It
FREDRICK FRIES
Southington, Conn. Tel. 53-4

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FARMERS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
139 MAIN STREET

NEW BRITAIN

New Britain Dry Cleaning
Specializing in
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96-418 W. MAIN ST. Phones 1323-364
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Everything Photographic

ELEANOR MAE Christmas Cards as low as 40 for $1.00
with name imprinted. Order salted nuts and candy for Thanksgiving now. 136 Main St. Ph. [illegible]

CONNECTICUT

NEW CANAAN

NEW CANAAN STEAM LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Laundering and Rug Shampooing
Hillside Avenue Phone 34

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If the article you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 5-2319, where a bureau of all local and national advertisers is maintained. WINTHROP AND DERBY AVE. 3-4 daily except Saturdays.
Look for Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

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A complete assortment of Main Spring Arch Shoes always in stock.
WALK-OVER SHOE SHOP
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Choice Meats, Vegetables, Groceries
At Lowest Possible Prices.
Free Delivery
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All kinds of Roofing, Sheet Metal Work, Furnaces that Heat, Air-Conditioning.
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ORIENTAL RUGS
Repairing and Washing Domestics
9x12, $3.50
Orientals at 6c a square foot
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Our Work Speaks for Itself
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NORWALK
(See also Westport)

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NORWALK, CONNECTICUT
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Let us show you how we can save you money on
AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE
NORWALK AGENCY, Inc.
74 WALL ST., NORWALK, CONNECTICUT

FRANK JACOBY
Good Clothes for Men and Women
Featuring Kuppenheimer Clothes
12-14 NO. MAIN ST. • SO. NORWALK
Tel. 6810

Choose Gifts Early While Our Stocks Are Full
A small deposit will hold any article until Christmas.
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Jeweler and Optometrist Estab. 1898
98 Washington St., South Norwalk, Conn.

TRISTRAM & FULLER, INC.
Dry Goods, Ladies' Furnishings, Draperies, Curtains, Floor Coverings.
WINDOW SHADES—VENETIAN BLINDS
22-24 Wall Street Phone 550 Norwalk
You will enjoy shopping in our store—always something new, and at reasonable prices.

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Norwalk Wrecking and Building Co.
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No Job Too Small or Too Large
Office and Yard
MEADOW ST., SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
IRA B. WILSON Phone 914

See Our New Line of
Bags, Children's Bags, Gloves and Neckwear
J. I. MALLETTE
88 Washington Street, South Norwalk

Greeting Cards—Gifts—Books
A complete line of new stationery. Die Embossing. Films—developed and enlarged. Picture Framing.
ELEANOR JOHNSON
43 Wall Street, Norwalk, Connecticut

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100 PROSPECT ST., 3-7535, 12 to 5 p. m. daily
Look for the Connecticut Display Advertising in the News Section.

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Made by the Famous Knit-Tex Mill $35
America's Outstanding Fleece Overcoat
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

Millicent Hosiery Sale
Everyday Service
75c pair
Regularly 85c
THE C. O. MILLER Co.

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
38 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121

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Why not telephone your order or send to the Monitor-advertised food store nearest you? Several thousand such stores throughout the world are Monitor Advertisers.

CONNECTICUT

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Rug Cleaning
Washing—Repairing—Storing
Oriental, Domestic, Hook Rugs
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Tel. 4-8373

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WALLINGFORD, CONN.
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Also Half Sizes
"A Step Out of the Way Will Pay"

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WOMEN'S
Twin-Sweater Sets
They fit in so nicely for many occasions that every wardrobe should have one
Fine All Wool, in Novelty and plain knits. Coat Sweater in brown, light blue, rose, green, navy, red, rust with slip-on sweater to wear underneath in pretty novelty contrasting color stripes
$2.95, $3.95, $4.50 and $4.95
a Set.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland, Inc.
WATERBURY, CONN.

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Watch for Our "White Rose" Thanksgiving Specials
May we have your order for the
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31 Willow Street 2 Phones: 4-0125—4-0126

Have you tried our
"DOUBLE HEEL" Hosiery?
Extra reinforcements in the heel assure you of double wear. Chiffon and service weights. Pair 79c
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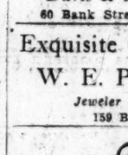
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Very Moderately Priced

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ANY DAY
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NEW YORK

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"Artcraft" Magic Clear Silk Stockings
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NELSON'S
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All Ready for Christmas
"The" Store for MEN and BOYS
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Shoes, Hosiery, Millinery, Bags
APPRECIATES YOUR PATRONAGE

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Successor to George Grant

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Delicious Mince Pies
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Special—CROQUIONOLE PERMANENT WAVE, $5.00 Complete
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Long Island

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Open Evenings
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ANY KIND—ANYWHERE
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Find what you need here at sacrifice prices. Turn your useful articles into ready cash. 16 Cont. Ave. (Next F. H. Thea.) BO 8-4430

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Watches, Jewelry Carefully Repaired
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SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
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Have your furs reconditioned by us before the approach of cold weather.
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The most modern meat market in Queens
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Fur Coats designed to order at the price of a *"ready-made"* garment.
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Alterations Free. Values—Service Unexcelled
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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Sunrise Highway and Atlantic Avenue
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Ready and Made-to-Order
Remodeling and Repairing
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JEWELRY and GIFT SHOP
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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The SMART SHOP
EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
106-13 Jamaica Ave. Tel. Rich. Hill 2-8369

A. JOSEPHSON
TOYS
CHRISTMAS CARDS
109-02 Jamaica Avenue
Phone Richmond Hill 2-4348

RICHMOND HILL
Cypress Hill

EMIL W. FABER
Dealer in HIGH GRADE PRIME BEEF
MEAT PRODUCTS
Poultry and Game
Orders called for and delivered
3409 FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Tel. Applegate 3778

ROCKVILLE CENTRE

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Tel. Rockville Centre 1815. 31 Yale Place. 8 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily.
Look for the New York Display Advertising in the News Section

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
U. S. TIRES
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

HELLMAN BROS.
BAKERY and LUNCH
Fine Pastry Homemade Bread
3 Maple Ave. Tel. R. V. C. 2386-W

COMFY WARM
WOOLEN DRESSES
FROM $5.00
Frances
95 FRONT ST. Tel. Rockville Centre 5594

Von Brook Bros.
Delicatessen
HORLICK'S
The Original MALTED MILK
19 N. PARK AVE. Tel. Rockville Centre 2463

CHRISTMAS CARDS
12 to a Package
With Envelopes
29c Package
Also other assortments
The PRISCILLA
205 Sunrise Highway

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS
COAL Koppers Coke
TEL. R. V. C. 93. FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

Edna Lou
Tastee Shoppe
Luncheon, 35c, 50c
Dinner, 65c-75c
Sunday Dinner, 85c
8a SOUTH PARK AVENUE

"EVERY KIND OF INSURANCE"
THOMAS H. DARLING
TEL. R V C 3763
BANK OF ROCKVILLE CENTRE BLDG.

Tel. Rockville Centre 2462
"Flowers for All Occasions"
PATTHEY'S
FLOWER SHOP
Telegraph Delivery Everywhere
44A N. VILLAGE AVENUE

FOR FLOWERS CALL
Tel. R V C 410
JOSEPH SAFINA
FLORIST
26 NORTH PARK AVENUE
Formerly Periman Flower Service

MAX
Beauty Salon
PERMANENT WAVES
Realistic Croquignole
Frederic's Eugene
25 So. Park Ave. R. V. C. 4036

MINART SHOPPE
CUT RATE COSMETICS
Candy Agency
Perfumes Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

WHITESTONE

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
JAS. CAMPO 14-25 150TH STREET
PHONE FLUSHING 9-8877, 9-8057
FREE DELIVERY

NEW YORK

MAMARONECK

TELEPHONE MAMARONECK 2840
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, *Manager*
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Quality and Service Since 1879
R. G. BREWER, Inc.
Lumber Fuel Oil
Building Materials
Old Company Lehigh Coal
44-48 East Boston Post Road
Telephones Mamaroneck 1280—1281

MOUNT VERNON

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving Packing Storage
27-33 S. 6th Ave.
Phone OAK 8802
CHELSEA FIREPROOF STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Inc.

Ray Auto Electric Corp.
EXIDE BATTERIES
Carburetors—Windshield Wipers
Speedometers—Shock Absorbers
and All Electrical Equipment
Repaired and Adjusted to
Original Factory Specifications
Oak 6866 154 Franklin Ave.

INSURANCE
of all kinds
by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan Inc.
TEL. OAK 6500
FAIRBANKS 4-4305

Berey
"CRAFTSMEN OF RELIABILITY IN FURS"
Assuring you that "personal service" plus "Truth in Furs" is the foundation upon which we build our reputation of "Reliability in Furs"
MOUNT VERNON ARCADE BLDG.
THIRD AVE. ENTRANCE OAKWOOD 2554

BERNSTEIN & BILLETT
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS
Largest Assortment of Magazines in Westchester County.
Full Line of Christmas Cards
14 East First Street Tel. Hi. 5132—5142

Sowersby Appliance Co.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
Oak. 8151—Mt. Vernon—Open Eves.
$1.00 RADIO SERVICING
TIMKEN REFRIGERATORS
Oil Heating and Appliances

CHRIS. W. CARL
WIRING for Light, Heat, Power and Signals
"A Complete Electric Service"
13 EAST SECOND ST. TEL. OAK 5287

The Edson Lewis Co.
Clothiers-Haberdashers for Men and Boys
21 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WILLIAM J. FEE COAL CO.
COAL—COKE—FUEL OILS
Oakwood 8884-8885 14 Fiske Place
Fairbanks 4-3948 Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Sowersby Appliance Co.
186 GRAMATAN AVE.
Oak. 8151—Mt. Vernon—Open Eves.
$1.00 RADIO SERVICING
TIMKEN REFRIGERATORS
Oil Heating and Appliances

M&F VICTORIA
Cleaners and Dyers
TAILORS and FURRIERS
Alterations of All Kinds
504 SOUTH 5TH AVENUE
Phone Oakwood 4426

The Mount Vernon Trust Co.
20 East First Street, corner 3rd Avenue
(Depositor owned and controlled)
Make The Trust Company YOUR Bank
Every banking facility and complete banking service.

J. M. FERNANDEZ
23 Prospect Avenue
Mount Vernon, New York

NEWBURGH

SINCLAIR OILS
FUEL OIL
ANDREW KETTERSON
Agent
Bridge St., Newburgh, N. Y., Tel. 3111

HIGHLAND-QUASSAICK NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO.
22-24 WATER STREET
BROADWAY BRANCH, 244 BROADWAY
We want your business solely upon the merits of our merchandise and our personal service.
JANSEN & FARRINGTON
CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS
19 WATER STREET NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Tel. 2527

JOHNSON & HARE
The Store of Cheerful Service
LADIES' SPECIALTY SHOPPE
75 WATER ST., NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Phone 350

BULLIS HOUSE OF FLOWERS
168 BROADWAY, NEWBURGH, N. Y.
Member of Florists Telegraph Delivery
ARTHUR F. BULLIS, *Prop.*

NEW ROCHELLE

RUG CLEANING
DOMESTIC RUGS 1.95 9x12
Phone N. R. 4085 5983
Price for cleaning and shampooing. Value not to exceed $100 per rug. Rugs of higher value slightly higher.
RUG SHOPPE
158 Sickles Ave., New Rochelle

NEW SYSTEM LAUNDRY
5 "Certified" Laundry Services
PHONES
Yonkers 8800
Beverly 8800
Enterprise 7002
Kingsbridge 6-8800
21-25 HAWTHORNE AVENUE

Mendelsohn's Luggage Shop
INCORPORATED
Leather Goods, Novelties, Umbrellas and Trunks
Hand Bags made from your own material.
REPAIRING OUR SPECIALTY
[illegible] MAIN STREET N. R. 3660 [illegible] EAST 43RD ST. Ingersoll 2-4370

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

EXPRESS SERVICE
Lightbody Bros. Storage
Phone New Rochelle 550
SHIPPING CRATING
Daily Trips to and from New York

U. S. Government Housing Act
Loans at 5%
3 years to pay—no endorser or collateral necessary.
We handle all details of obtaining loan for you; arrange for free estimate thru competent contractors.
NEW ROCHELLE COAL AND LUMBER CO.
361 NORTH AVENUE N. R. 1000

Carve Your
THANKSGIVING TURKEY
With Silverware From
Leonard Talner
565 MAIN STREET N. R. 3892

FERGUSON'S
It's fun to eat Ferguson food . . . so good! And pleasant to pay Ferguson prices . . . so reasonable!
New Rochelle 8400
Phone your order . . . we deliver

Harriet Back
HATS
Lending Library . . . Greeting Cards
12 DIVISION STREET N. R. 3406

I. B. COHEN
Features
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
Stetson Hats
Bostonian Shoes
507 Main Street

BENJAMIN COHEN
Outfitters, Inc.
STEIN-BLOCH, WORSTED-TEX
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
CLOTHES FOR MEN
SAMPECK CLOTHES FOR BOYS
23 Mechanic Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Franklin Hand Laundry
Comparable in Methods and Economy to Home Laundering—with none of its Trials!
415 Main Street New Rochelle 3262

Rudolph HAIRDRESSER, Inc.
PERMANENT WAVING
409 North Avenue N. R. 2520
Entrance to Rochelle Park

WESTCHESTER FLORISTS
INCORPORATED
JAMES MEGALE, Manager
522 Main St., New Rochelle, N. Y.
Telephone N. R. 3610
Branches
White Plains, Mount Vernon, Rye

For Guaranteed Vacuum Cleaner Service
$1.25
Call W. S. DURR CO.
385 NORTH AVE. NEW R. 6789
Mt. Vernon 459 So. 2nd Ave., Oakwood 1401

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
543 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Tel. N. R. 6896
Rm. 225 Harwood Bldg., 9 Chase Road
Scarsdale, N. Y. Tel. Scarsdale 3616

De Laurent Beauty Salon
Expert Operators
Hair Cuts . . . Permanents
590½ MAIN STREET N. R. 2945

ETHEL MacDOWELL
TEACHER OF PIANO
Leschetizky Method
TEACHER OF PIPE ORGAN
Professional Accompanist
Phone N. R. 6922 before 9:00 A. M. and after 5:30 P. M.

JANE DRAKE SHOP
"Personality plus good taste"
DRESSES for
SPORT, AFTERNOON, EVENING
12 LOCKWOOD AVE. N. R. 912

Emily Munro
CHILDREN'S CLOTHES
Hand-made Wear for Infants
Boys' Suits in Sizes One to Eight
Girls' Dresses, Sizes One to Sixteen
618 MAIN STREET N. R. 4072

The Log Cabin FLORIST
FRESH FLOWERS DAILY
647 North Avenue New Rochelle, N. Y.
near Mayflower

Maywin Studio
WATTEAU POTTERY URN LAMP
With Shade $3.25
99 Centre Avenue, Proctor Building
New Rochelle 546

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn

It is wise to be thrifty.
See us before buying perfumes, cosmetics, and gifts.
Rubin's Cut Rate Perfumery
389 BRIDGE STREET
(Between Willoughby and Fulton)
IRT stop at Hoyt—BMT Bridge or Lawrence
Mention this advertisement and receive a sample of powder.

MIMEOGRAPHING and MULTIGRAPHING
PROMPT—DEPENDABLE
Accurate Reporting Co.
Julius A. Goerdeler
391 FULTON ST. TRIANGLE 5-6636

MASKIN'S
We happily retain our reputation of carrying the largest assortment of Greeting Cards for all occasions.
SELECT YOUR CHRISTMAS CARDS EARLY
1023 Flatbush Ave., near Loew's Kings Theatre

Serving Brooklyn 26 Years
Carlson & Carlson Inc.
BEAUTY SALON
Consult Us About Your PERMANENT WAVE
284 Livingston St.
Triangle 5-3708

JOHN VON THADEN
FINE CONFECTIONERY
AND HOME-MADE ICE CREAM
HOT LUNCHES
1624 Cortelyou Road Defender 3-9613
Near East 17th

Roslyn Millinery
Mrs. Meyerson, Mgr.
Sample Hats—$1.98
Suede Velours, Ribbon, Crepe and Hatter's Plush—Excellent Values
620 Nostrand Ave. Nr. Dean St.

Mrs. J. MARY ALEXANDER
is ready to serve you at your home with high-class merchandise; reasonable prices. Ladies' Wear, Men's Accessories, Children's Underwear and Dresses, Handkerchiefs, Linens, Christmas Cards, etc.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Borough of Brooklyn
(Continued)

PLEASANT THOUGHTS
and
Charming Christmas Gifts
give lasting happiness
A visit to Loew's Kings Theatre at Flatbush and Tilden Avenues, will entitle you to 6% reduction on any article purchased in this store.
Simply display to use the card presented at Loew's Kings
R. M. PARTRIDGE
JEWELER
1112 Flatbush Avenue Ingersoll 2-8462

ROSEDALE FLORISTS
George Anton, Prop.
Corner Church and Ocean Avenues
Flowers of Quality
We deliver everywhere
Telephone BUckminster 2-7010

HARRY BROWN
Jeweler
Diamonds set while you wait.
U. S. Government License to Buy Old Gold
598 Nostrand Ave. Est. 1912 Sterling 3-2134

THOMAS GARDNER
LICENSED PLUMBER
PLUMBING—HEATING—OIL BURNERS
ROOFING and LEADERS
227 71st St. Shore Road 8-3410
Branches—6914 4th Ave.—1451 Bath Ave.

Borough of Manhattan and Bronx

INSURANCE
(EVERY KNOWN KIND)
NATHAN H. WEIL, Inc.
501 Fifth Ave., Cor. 42nd Street
Murray Hill 2-6412

Dr. Paul Schickler
OPTOMETRIST
2 West Fordham Rd., Bronx, N. Y. C.
For Appointment Call SEdgwick 3-0909

Phone RHinelander 4-6487
Martin Theiss
FLORIST
1103 Lexington Avenue at 77th St. Subway Station
NEW YORK CITY

86th Street Market
JOHN JAEGER
Dealer in First-Class BEEF, VEAL, LAMB and PORK—Poultry in Season.
502 East 86th Street New York City
Orders Called For and Delivered
Telephone Butterfield 8-1946

Borough of Richmond
(Staten Island)

HUGUENOT PARK

Premium Coal and Coke
A. GILMOUR
Port Richmond 7-8194-J Honeywood 6-0801
Huguenot Park
GET HIGH-GRADE CLEAN COAL FROM OUR SILOS

WEST BRIGHTON

BEAUTY CONSULTANT
Expert advice, on daily care of the skin and the art of make up.
Telephone for appointment in own home or studio—GIbraltar 2-1756
L. SHEPHERD
25 Silver Court, West Brighton

PELHAM

Edwards Beauty Salon
CHILDREN'S HAIR CUT 40c
Except Friday and Saturday, 50c
299 Wolf's Lane on Third Street Phone Pelham 0559

PORT CHESTER

The Beauty Box
HAIR STYLIST
Permanent Wave Specialist
8 New Broad St. 237 Westchester Ave.
Tel. 3303

Men's Winter Overcoats
$25 $30 $35
I. GOLDBERG, SON

POUGHKEEPSIE

Down from the Land of Northern Lights Mickey Mouse Shows Santa the Way
LUCKEY'S TOYLAND
Opens Saturday, November 17th
Come and bring the kiddies. Hundreds of novel and interesting toys and games for both children and grown-ups.
Luckey Platt & Co.

B & M Pure Food Market
Thanksgiving Poultry
The best and choicest Dutchess County and Maryland Turkeys.
Also Dutchess County Roasting Chickens and Fancy Long Island Ducks. And all the holiday needs to make your Thanksgiving a success.
PHONE 6180 FREE DELIVERY

First in Fashion
PARIS MILLINERY
Coats and Dresses
284 Main Street

A. C. Hankinson, Inc.
PHONE 6085—5680—3091
Service Stations and Garage
Esso and Texaco
33 North Ave. and 121 Washington St.

SWISS
CLEANERS and DYERS
Quality Work—Low Prices
PHONE 644 542 MAIN STREET
We Call For and Deliver

Vanitie Beauty Shoppe
39 CANNON STREET Phone 4913
Experts in Beauty Culture
Permanents—$5, $7.50 and $10.00
Free Parking to Our Patrons in rear of our building.

PRINTING
Estimates cheerfully furnished on all Church and Commercial Printing
THE ARTCRAFT PRESS
22 BARCLAY STREET POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

DIESING'S
Texaco Gasoline
Fisk Tires—USL Batteries
MAIN STREET and GRAND AVENUE
TEL. 270

NEW YORK

POUGHKEEPSIE (Continued)

TOYLAND
is open
The Wallace Co.

Saltford Says
If you are invited out for Thanksgiving be sure and send your hostess
FLOWERS

ROCHESTER

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Genesee 7415, 8 to 12 A. M.
Look for Rochester, N. Y., display advertising in the News Section

Old Company's Lehigh
COAL
George W. Lindboe
Representing
Black Diamond Coal Corp.
Genesee 7800
HOME PHONE—CULVER 5822-J

hall
MEN'S SHOP
115 East Avenue, Sagamore
Manhattan Shirts and Pajamas
QUALITY MERCHANDISE

Fire—Automobile—Annuities
Monthly Income—Surety Bonds
GENERAL INSURANCE
Call Stone 78 418-422 Granite Bldg.
George Dietrich Co., Inc.

FIRE AUTO
INSURANCE
In approved companies at lowest rates
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester Theatre Building
MAIN 2503

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

Electric Appliances *Electric Wiring*
CANTERBURY RADIO and ELECTRIC CO.
Estimates furnished on all repairs
Guaranteed Service
802 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 7034

E. H. CLARK COAL CO.
INCORPORATED
"blue coal"
Try it today, you'll order it tomorrow.
WE ASK YOUR PATRONAGE
MAIN 18

Edith Ellis
38 EAST AVENUE
HOMELIKE MEALS
Prepared and Served by American Women
CANDIES fresh from our own kitchens.

Harry T. B. Richardson
Bakery
Delicious Cakes
Fancy Cakes, Pastries to Order
72 Clinton Avenue South
Main 1770

ELDER'S MARKET
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
MEATS and GROCERIES
527 MONROE AVENUE MONROE 1050

J. E. Thompson
Women's Wear of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

J. E. GOUTREMOUT
Realtor
RENTALS—SALES—MANAGEMENT
MORTGAGES—INSURANCE
802 UNION TRUST BUILDING

"Over a Century of Service"
LEARY'S
CLEANERS and DYERS
MAIN 2822

The Cornucopia, Inc.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON and DINNER
Dinner 75c and $1.00

Retirement Incomes, Annuities
Life Insurance
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co.
ROBERT G. COOK
900 REYNOLDS ARCADE BLDG. MAIN 453

PROJANSKY
TAILORS—FURRIERS
for gentlewomen
Ready to Wear
39 EAST AVENUE STONE 337, 338

FOR SALE—Handmade Yarn AFGHAN
72 in. long by 57 in. wide. Beautifully made. Fringed border. All sizes made to order.
MRS. AGNES HELLEMS, 80 May Street
Monroe 538-R

RYE

FUEL OIL—COAL—CEMENT
Bluestone for Driveways and Walks
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
PHONE 1231 99 PURCHASE

Theodore Fremd
RYE, NEW YORK
MEATS and POULTRY
OF ALL KINDS
51 Purchase St., Tel. 153-182

SCARSDALE

MAXIMILIAN NAGEL
Jeweler and Horologist
Specialist in High-Grade and Antique WATCHES AND CLOCKS
Formerly General Manager Keystone Watch and Clock Repair Co.
POPHAM ROAD Scarsdale Phone: 1901

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE (Continued)

CHESTER
TAILORS and FURRIERS
36 Garth Road, Scarsdale Phone 1212
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing.
Suits made to order.
Goods called for and delivered.

Depole Produce Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Fancy Groceries
Fruits and Vegetables
Hot House and Imported Products
34 Garth Road
Phone Scarsdale 4023

Fertilizers, Grass and Flower Seed. Everything for House and Garden.
DEVOE PAINTS
Moth Preventive—Tanglefoot
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
1 GARTH ROAD, SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Telephone 3454

PLUMBING - HEATING
FURNACE CLEANING High Powered Vacuum
JOHN R. PHILIP
54 GARTH ROAD
Scarsdale 2200 Nite Call 924

For INSURANCE
Consult FRANZ SIGEL
Vice President and General Manager
Scarsdale Agency, Inc.
HARWOOD BUILDING Phone 2100

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil—Garage
Hartsdale Road, Hartsdale, N. Y.
Telephone White Plains 8866

MEHRLUST'S
"Two little shops in one"
Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel
Shampoo and Wave Special 1.00
Beauty Salon
Hair Styling for Smart Women, also Specialists in Children's Haircutting
Station Plaza Bldg., Hartdale
Phone: Scarsdale 1818

Hartsdale Coal Company
Coal - Oil - Wood
Phone: Scarsdale 329

SCHENECTADY

Nu Back
TRADE-MARK
Foundation Garments
With and Without Inner-Belts
$3.50 to $10
THE CARL CO.
430 State Street Tel. 4-9111

MAYTAG
and
APEX
Washing Machines
SALES and SERVICE
H. S. BARNEY CO.
217-223 State Street Ph. 4-4811

A THOUGHT for SCHENECTADY SHOPPERS
417 State St. Tel. 4-7711
YOU ALWAYS pay too much regardless of the price if you do not get Quality!
REMEMBER Merchandise from the Wallace Company—that fine store in Schenectady—always bears the stamp of Quality and Reliability.
The WALLACE CO.

Of course you're going to send
Christmas Cards
THIS YEAR
Sample Books—First Floor
UNION BOOK Co., Inc.
237 STATE STREET

Walk-Over Shoes
420 State Street
Chas. Holtzmann & Son
Incorporated
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET Tel. 4-9510

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
Schenectady's Foremost Ladies' Apparel Shop
Coats—Dresses—Millinery
THE NEW IMPERIAL BLDG.
325 STATE STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask us about RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett St. Phone 4-7791

RINDFLEISCH
Cleaner and Dyer
116 JAY STREET Phone 4-3161

SCOTIA

G. E. VAN VORST Co., Inc.
PLUMBING—HEATING
ROOFING
Sporting Goods, Hardware
Household Furnishings
Full Line Sherwin-Williams Paints
47 MOHAWK AVENUE Phone 2-7311
BRANCH at 302 MOHAWK AVENUE

SYRACUSE

QUIET MAY
OIL BURNERS
SOLD BY
Clark Music Co.
SYRACUSE, N. Y. PHONE 2-3101

H. A. HYDE
Here—at the most reasonable prices, you will find the smartest hats in the most dependable qualities. Our saleswomen are trained to counsel with honesty.
435 SOUTH WARREN STREET
Mabel Hyde Tallman, *Proprietor*

Robert E. Gilman
General Insurance
Gurney Bldg. Tel. 2-2351

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE (Continued)

GERE & STOHRER
Incorporated
General Insurance
616 Chimes Bldg. Tel. 2-1497

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

Harriett's
HAND MADE CANDIES
201 EAST FAYETTE STREET
Watch for daily *"Specials"*

Downyflake Doughnuts
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 South Warren Street

UTICA

WINTER COATS
Specially Featured Cloth Coats,
Trimmed with Furs—as low as $29.50
High type Dress Coats, luxuriously furred—that are outstanding values at $59.00. Women's sizes, Misses' sizes, half sizes. Be sure to see this interesting collection.
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

ACME COAL CO.
STANLEY THEATER BUILDING
Retailers of
ACME ANTHRACITE (Sand Flotation Cleaned Hard Coal)
NIAGARA HUDSON COKE
Tel. 2-2168 Modern Downtown Office

HENRY MARTIN Co.
113-117 GENESEE ST., UTICA, N. Y.
Of More Importance Than Ever Buy
QUALITY FUR COATS
WE WILL CONTINUE OUR ANNUAL SALE OF FURS THROUGH OCTOBER

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 45 years
809 CORNELIA ST. Phones 4-3175

"Known for Great Value-Giving"
Dresses, Coats and Millinery
Famous
BLEECKER STREET, COR. CHARLOTTE

WEDDING GIFTS
in Silver, Glass or Pewter
W. B. WILCOX CO.
246 Genesee Street Tel 2-0018
The Utica Home of Kirk Silver

DAIRY PRODUCTS
Pure, Wholesome, and Fresh from "Utica's Cleanest Plant"
GRAFFENBURG DAIRY
OWEN BROS.
Phone 2-4189—1125 CONKLING AVENUE

SCHWENDER'S
101 COLUMBIA STREET PL. 20419
General Electric Refrigerators, Washers
Ironers, Cleaners, Radios
Magic Chef Ranges

WHITE PLAINS

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call White Plains 8832, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained from 9 to 11 daily, except Saturday.
Look for New York Display Advertising in the News Section.

Christmas Gifts
for each one in the family.
Diamonds—Watches
Jewelry
Meyer Gordon, Inc.
Over 30 Years at 125 Main St.

ORAM-KIRCHÉ awaits Milady and her home-coming daughters with a brilliant collection of Holiday Fashions. Swanky Sportswear—Hats — Glamorous Evening Gowns and Wraps.
Sizes 14-20, 38-50, 11-17
ORAM-KIRCHÉ, INC.
136-138 MAMARONECK AVENUE

Post Road Produce Market
Quality Fruits, Meats and Groceries
We carry foods nationally advertised in the Monitor.
19 EAST POST ROAD Tel. W. P. 8680
FREE DELIVERY

ELSA MAY BEAUTY SALON
Permanents $5 up
Beauty Service 50c
201 S. LEXINGTON AV
Corner Post Road
Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

FOR FOOT COMFORT-
Tru-Form Shoes
SCIENTIFIC FOOTWEAR SERVICE
Established Over 20 Years
153 Mamaroneck Ave. White Plains

ORIENTAL RUGS
Moderns, Antiques, All Sizes and Weaves
Direct Importations
Native Experts to Clean or Repair Your Rugs
Turabian & Company
Dealers in Art Since 1870
140 East Post Road Tel. W. P. 3333

Gossard line of beauty
Miss Simplicity
ALICE McDADE
99 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 5404, Rm. 1

Thanksgiving Cards
Fancy Stationery, Bridge Accessories
DENNISON'S NOVELTIES
FAVORS, DECORATIONS, GIFTS
VICKERMAN PARTY and GIFT SHOP Inc.
116 Mamaroneck Ave., opp. B. Altman & Co.

NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS (Continued)

BRUSSEL'S
FOOD MARKET
15 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 10200
FREE DELIVERY
Throughout Central Westchester
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The Chair, Not a Person, Is Vested With Authority Under Parliamentary Law

Presiding Officer's Decisions Represent Those of Organization as Whole—His Duties and Those of Secretary Are Outlined

Parliamentary Law Simplified
Fourth of 18 Articles

By Arthur T. Lewis
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE next time you take a United States coin from your purse or pocket, glance at the inscription on it. In some form you will find the motto, *E pluribus unum*—"one out of many." Just as the 13 colonies, uniting, formed a new federal government, so a voluntary association of individuals in a common purpose creates a distinct entity—the organization. The members may change, but so long as the charter and by-laws are observed, the organization continues.

"In union there is strength." Through cooperation the members gain many advantages of mutual benefit. In return, however, they should be ready, in some instances, to surrender personal desires for the good of the whole. Every member has the right to introduce business, discuss it, and vote. In return, it is his obligation to obey rules, attend meetings, respect the officers as representatives of the organization, and support the organization in its policies and actions.

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor
Chair Has the Authority

A member may legitimately argue and vote against a course of action. If it is adopted, he may make every proper effort to have it rescinded. Once the course of action is determined as the expression of the assembly, every member should support that action. He should not speak or act contrary to it outside the meetings of the organization. If there is a better way of doing the thing than a majority of the membership can see, those who have the higher vision must be willing to exercise forbearance and patience to help their fellow members along the more arduous path they have chosen, or until enough more members have lifted their vision to the point where the higher action can become the will of the majority.

* * *

All members have equal rights (Fundamental No. 2). As a matter of convenience, the organization selects certain individuals to act for it in carrying out its wishes. As a rule these officers are members, although, unless the by-laws so state, membership is not obligatory. The office is a service to the organization. Membership, not office, endows the individual member with his parliamentary rights.

At meetings, two officers are requisite: one to preside and one to record proceedings. The presiding officer is the means through which a meeting expresses its deliberate will. In earliest assemblies the members sat on benches and the presiding officer occupied the only chair. Hence the authority of office is vested in "the chair" and not in a person. The one who occupies the chair is often called the chairman.

The duties of the presiding officer, while in the chair, are to call the meeting to order, state the business before the assembly, recognize members and assign them the floor, state the question and put it to a vote, announce the result, and decide points of order. His decisions, if contrary to majority opinion, may be reversed.

The assembly considers one thing at a time (Fundamental No. 3), and the chairman always states what that one thing is. If, while a question is being discussed, a member offers another motion, the chairman decides whether it applies to or supersedes the pending question and, if so, states the new matter as the immediately pending question. A good chairman knows at once whether a motion is in order, if it is debatable or amendable, and what vote is necessary on it.

* * *

During debate it is proper for the presiding officer to be seated (Robert's Rules of Order, page 238). He has assigned the floor to someone else (Fundamental No. 3). This is not only a parliamentary courtesy due the member who is speaking, but a consideration to the chairman, who should not be obliged to stand during an entire meeting. He rises, of course, when putting a question to vote and whenever else his duties require.

Because the one in "the chair" acts for the entire assembly, he should maintain strict impartiality. He always refers to himself as "the chair." He does not express any opinion on a question being discussed. If it becomes essential for him, as a member, to take a position for or against a motion, he should leave the chair in order to do so, and not return until the question has been settled. (See Robert's Rules of Order, page 240.) While in "the chair" he does not exercise his right as a member to vote except in a vote by ballot or in any case where it will affect the result. In the latter case he casts his vote only after all others have voted, so that his office will not be used to influence the voting.

A good presiding officer will be well informed in parliamentary law, but discreet and not officious in applying it. If members make mistakes through ignorance, it is well to make correction only when justice to the assembly requires it. If discussion or procedure is obviously contrary to the best interests of a meeting, the chairman should be prompt and firm in enforcing strict parliamentary procedure. If the meeting becomes excited, it is essential for the presiding officer to remain calm. One of his duties is to maintain order.

* * *

The other officer necessary at a meeting is the clerk or secretary. He has the privilege of making motions, taking part in the discussion, and voting. The principal duty of this officer is to keep the "minutes" or proceedings of the assembly. These minutes record what is done, not what is said. The essentials of the minutes are: (1) the kind of meeting, (2) the name of the organization, (3) the time and place of meeting, (4) who was in the chair, (5) whether the minutes of the previous meeting were approved, (6) a record of every motion properly presented, (7) by whom it was offered, (8) and whether adopted or rejected. When the vote is by ballot or rising vote, the number of votes on each side should be recorded. Reports and communications should be entered in full.

The secretary or clerk reads communications to the assembly (unless there is a corresponding secretary, whose duty it is to conduct the correspondence and who also reads communications), also the resolutions offered in writing, and any other document which the meeting calls for. He should immediately note any motion not offered in writing and be prepared to read it at the call of the presiding officer or assembly.

Organizations whose business continues during the period between meetings have need for more officers than the two just described. The list may run to a considerable number. Depending upon the kind of organization and the amount of business transacted. The list of such officers and their ordinary duties are to be found in any parliamentary manual (Robert's Rules of Order, pp. 236-253). If unusual duties are required of any officer or any special powers are delegated, they should be clearly set forth in the by-laws.

(Fifth article: "What Is a Main Motion—and When?")

Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

Carlisle in Des Moines Register
Two Years Before the Next Ship Passes

Spencer in Omaha World-Herald
Convincing

Talburt in San Diego Sun
Let's Get Off and Help!

Brown in New York Herald Tribune
The Modern Mother Hubbard

Yucca Jim

With or Without Lead

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I ONCE knows a party which, every time he rides out onto the range, adorns hisself copious with six-guns, slides his rifle into his saddle scabbard an' regular carries a knife in his boot. He was expectin' constant an' incessant to find some party poisonin' his stock water, stealin' his calves, or cuttin' his fences to run their critters in on his grass. An' he wasn't disappointed. After a while he was carryin' so much lead, he was in danger of bein' staked out as a mineral claim. Then I knows another gent which lives next to this warlike party. He arms hisself liberal with good nature, faith in his fellow men an' love of his neighbors, an' for forty years this peaceful individual rides from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande without collectin' no lead whatsoever. I reckon a nation is nothin' more than a lot of individuals.—*Yucca Jim.*

Worth Knowing

THE *OLDEST* INVESTMENT BY MEN IS THE *REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE!*

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

In ancient Babylon, in the reign of King Khammurgas (2100 B. C.), money was lent on mortgages; while the great Babylonian banking house of the Egibi family, founded about 600 B. C., invested large sums in mortgages which were recorded on bricks and preserved in buried earthenware jars—contemporary safe deposit vaults.

FACTS *about the* BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Abigail, Wife of Nabal

ABIGAIL was the wife of a certain Nabal who lived near Carmel in Judah and owned large flocks of sheep and goats; but he was as surly as he was rich, and refused to accede to a courteous request of David (I Sam. 25:10). This aroused the wrath of the son of Jesse, who made ready to attack Nabel and his men.

Then it was that Abigail took steps to remedy the wrong done by her husband, for she went out to meet David, bearing him presents and apologizing for what had occurred, pointing out that Nabal acted in accord with his name, which means literally "fool" (v. 25).

David readily accepted her explanation, and when, some 10 days later, Nabal passed on, David married Abigail, who is described as "a woman of good understanding, and of a beautiful countenance" (I Sam. 25:3). After David's accession to the throne, she bore him a son who is named Chileab in II Sam. 3:3 and Daniel in I Chron. 3:1.

It may be noted that David had a sister who was also called Abigail (I Chron. 2:15).

What They Say

Now a Public Problem

"We used to think every man had the responsibility to take care of himself; but now we think it is a public problem."—*Arthur M. Hyde.*

Schooling

English schooling mostly consists of giving a boy a subject; and American schooling of giving him an object.—*G. K. Chesterton.*

Bureaucracies

In all bureaucracies there are three implacable spirits: self-perpetuation, expansion, and an incessant demand for more power.—*Herbert Hoover.*

Optimistic Era

"We are in the most hopeful century of the world."—*Dr. Oliver Huckel.*

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

"With the almost complete extinction of the old-time hide-bound partisan newspaper, and with the intense post-war development of the news and feature pages of the entire American press, there has developed a closer tie-in between newspapers and the public than ever existed in the pre-war days," declared Roy W. Howard, chairman of the board, Scripps-Howard Newspapers, in an interview with Editor and Publisher. "Reader appraisal of the newspaper's public service is more challenging and intelligent than ever before. Greater consideration is given to the background of both the newspaper and its ownership, and to a greater degree than ever before is the effectiveness of a newspaper, dealing with matters of public interest, measured by the disinterest of the paper's ownership and editorship."

De Telegraf, Amsterdam
After the Melbourne Race—A Look Into the Future—1984, in the London-Melbourne Airbus: "Johnny, Won't You Give Your Seat to the Lady; She Has Been Standing Already From Athens to Allahabad!"

Quotation for Today

DO NOT despise your situation; in it you must act, suffer, and conquer. From every point on earth we are equally near to heaven and to the infinite.

—AMIEL

"Fore!"

Far Across the Greens Echoes the Warning Shout, and Golfers for Miles About Hunt Cover—It Is Marilyn Teaing Off! The Monitor Camera Club Is Indebted to Robert Heuslein, of Indianapolis, for the Picture.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Research Restaurant

A GROUP of graduates of the University of Wisconsin attracted my attention this summer while I was doing research work there. A few blocks from the library was a small restaurant which seemed to have the most economical prices, as well as the best food, and I made it a practice of always going there for lunch.

The restaurant, I learned, had been developed by a group of graduates who, unable to find work upon getting their Bachelor degrees, came back to do advanced work. Those living on farms brought produce as their part of working capital, while others supplied money. Profits were regarded as merely a means of continuing study, hence the low prices. And many of the efficient and attractive waitresses who were serving us quickly and smilingly were Masters of Arts, while some of us were still laboring on ours.

It gave me a pleasurable start, and a gladness that the world was so fine, and an idea for a way of continuing my work with low funds at my Oregon university, if necessary.

Ralph P. S.

In Lighter Vein

Arkansas Folks Tell It Differently, of Course

There is a story about Arkansas which Texas and Oklahoma love to tell:

It seems that when the colonization movement was under way after the Civil War, there was a sign placed at forks in the road from Tennessee to the Southwest. This sign said that those wanting to go to Oklahoma should go to the right, while those headed for the plains of Texas should take the left-hand road. The story goes that those who came along and didn't know how to read just settled down and founded Arkansas.—*The Chaser.*

Gift of Speech

Dear Old Lady: "Can your little brother talk yet?"

Small Boy: "Yes, mum; he can say 'thank you' for a penny."—*Montreal Star.*

True to Form

To a tramp on the grass in the park: "You win the prize as the laziest man in the world."

Tramp: "Thanks, pal, roll me over and put it in me back pocket."—*The Chaser.*

Hm—m!

"Here's a real example of gratitude."

"What is it?"

"A wealthy woman creates a trust fund for a man who broke his engagement to her 20 years ago."

Daily Anecdote

Why?

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A DISTINGUISHED Frenchman was once asked why he did not propose his candidacy for the Academy—that group of forty who are called the Immortals.

"Well," he answered, "if I applied and were admitted, someone might ask, 'Why is he in it?' And I should much rather hear it asked, 'Why isn't he in it?'"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Pleasant Scrape

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vancouver, B. C.

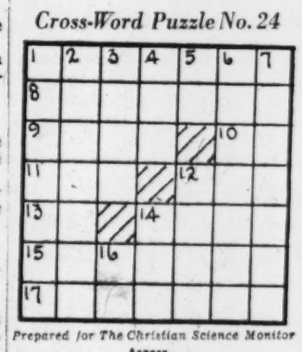
A WOMAN had just learned to drive an automobile, and on her first trip down town alone she had difficulty in maneuvering her car out of the parking place. Immediately in front of her was a new car. As the inexperienced driver tried to get her car out of the small space, she was horrified to hear a scraping sound, and to see that she had bent a fender of the new car.

Taking paper and pencil out of her purse, she wrote a note explaining how much she regretted the accident, and added her name and telephone number, so that she might be held responsible. She left the note on the seat of the damaged car.

Later that evening the car owner telephoned. He refused to let the woman pay for the damage she had done, but he said good-naturedly: "My office is across the street from where the cars were parked, and when I saw what was happening I took your license number. Later on, going to my car, I found your note. I said to myself: 'Here I have found that for which Diogenes long searched, an honest man!'

"In fact," he continued, "I enjoyed the incident so much I told the story to the traffic officer on this beat. For such a bright spot in the day surely I am in your debt."

Cross-Word Puzzle No. 24



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—Pertaining to the roof of the mouth
8—Order of arachnids
9—Tear
10—One who is in debt (abbr.)
11—Devoured
12—Floor-covering
13—Accomplish
14—Redonis
15—Surrounds
17—Most beloved

Down

1—Displayed ostentatiously
2—An inflammable liquid
3—Narrow way
4—Skill
5—Musical note
6—Alleges
7—Greatest
12—Ascend
14—Spoil
16—Chemical symbol for Calcium

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

'Jacks of All Trades' Combine 'Assets' To Offer Any Kind of Service Desired

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio — Organized for service in an "odd-job syndicate," a group of three married couples, a widow and two young men are finding work to do. Before organization they tramped about in vain and seldom had even carfare to go to town.

Managing a party for the social set on the hill, polishing an automobile, hauling ashes, and washing and ironing are some of the tasks won by members of the group after pooling their services. Work for the party included ordering and cooking the meal, decorations, serving at the table and washing dishes.

This odd-job syndicate started as a result of failure of the members to sell their services by house-to-house solicitation.

"We found," said Edward L. Nickum, "people get tired of answering doorbells and listening to a long sales talk. All we got that way was a lot of promises. Then we thought of combining. Syndicates are formed in big business deals, so we figured maybe they would work well on a small scale, too.

"We invested our last cash in a telephone, and we own our own automobile in the group and all kinds of tools and equipment. We can do anything from painting a house to minding the baby and taking the dog for a walk," he continued laughing. "We have experienced bakers, landscape gardeners and housemaids in our combine."

Mr. Nickum explained they accept no pay unless their work proves entirely satisfactory. "We will work individually or collectively on a job, and no job is too minor or unpleasant for us to undertake. In other words, we might be called 'Jacks of All Trades,'" he said.

All members of the group have lived in Akron at least 17 years, have high school eduactions, with one exception, who is still in grammar school, and a few have college educations as well.

Requests for the baking of homemade bread, for filling in as a fourth at a bridge game, and for mending stockings have already been received by feminine members of the group. And as soon as the men finish simonizing the car, they have been asked to chop down trees for a farmer, the farmer to get one-third of the wood and the "combine" the other two-thirds. Housepainting jobs are already lined up for spring.

The group includes Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Nickum, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Becker, Mrs. Elizabeth Burgoon and George and Bobby Burgoon.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: The old kerosene lamps were cheaper. You didn't forget and leave two of them burning in every room in the house.

Daily Oklahoman: If she carries him like a vase, he's her first baby; if she carries him like a raincoat, he's probably her fourth.

The Diary of Snubs. Our Dog—The Watchers

By CARMACK

We're still on the lookout for the fellow who walked off with three of the Gloom Chasers' bones.
"But supposing we find out who he is," said Tiddlywinks, "and he tries to start an argument with us—what'll we do?"
"Oh, I think we'll be able to handle him all right," ol' Peter told him—
But who should come along about that time but ol' Spike, so we told him the whole story and asked him to join us—
Which he did—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Teamwork at a Fire

IN A WAY totally unexpected by the voters who gave President Roosevelt such a sweeping mandate last week, the election promises to smooth the road to recovery in the United States. For two reasons:

1. The result is so widely interpreted as an indorsement of the President that it should give him a much freer hand. It has so strengthened the Executive's position as against legislative blocs that he should be able to continue the Administration's recent progress away from restriction and regimentation. The unmistakable expression of popular support should enable him to withstand bloc pressure for spending to benefit certain groups, such as the veterans and the silver interests.

2. The election has convinced business men that they can do more for recovery by getting down to work at their own jobs than they can by political agitation against the Administration. Even the most conservative bankers and industrialists now recognize that they have somehow got to get along with this Administration for at least two years more. Alarmist cries now are more likely to retard recovery than to stop Roosevelt. The voting last week showed plainly that the real danger now is that recovery will not come soon enough to forestall demands for jobs or food which would drive the Government into far more radical measures than any we have seen.

Apparently, recognition of these facts has resulted in a genuine and widespread effort, among business leaders, to speed recovery and to co-operate with Washington. It is almost amusing to read headlines such as this: "Business Starts Recovery Drive to Calm Congress." Hitherto we have always read about Government's efforts to calm business. Those efforts are manifestly continuing. The Administration's earlier moves to relax NRA restrictions are proceeding, as are its somewhat less successful efforts to ease up crop control. And in the last three days four other definite steps have been taken to reassure business.

It is now declared that the job of saving mortgaged homes, which had called for emergency action by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, can now be handled by private enterprise. And the Treasury has lifted the ban on exports of capital or currency. Since such a ban would be essential to prevent a flight of capital in case of inflation, the Treasury's action is widely regarded as an assurance that the Government has no intention of indulging in frightening monetary measures. In addition, the Housing Administration has shoved ahead by at least two months its plan for accelerating private building under Title 2 of the Housing Act. Latest, and possibly most important, is the comfort Mr. Roosevelt has given business by limiting his immediate program of social security to some form of job insurance.

On the side of business we find the New York Stock Exchange, which was supposed to be virtually ruined by the mere threat of regulation, now bestowing its blessing on the new Security and Exchange Commission. Richard Whitney, president of the exchange, declares that while some amendments may prove to be necessary, the new act will neither destroy the business of brokers nor disrupt a free and open market. And we find a great many business leaders who not long ago were both bitter and pessimistic now quite ready to give circulation to current reports of better businesss.

They are far more in the mood to be encouraged by news that the best holiday business in years is expected for December, and that there was a 40 per cent increase in building permits for October, not only over September, but over October a year ago. Moreover, it is reported that industrial leaders are seeking to head off the thirty-hour week, not merely by letters to congressmen but by definite efforts to increase employment in their own plants.

These moves by both business and Government are heartily welcome. There is a familiar story about the two fire companies who let a house burn down while debating over whose job it was to turn on the water. It is a happy day if Wall Street and Washington have now recognized that the situation caused by the world-wide economic conflagration makes bickering dangerous and co-operation imperative.

Greek Shorthand

THE name that Achilles took when he hid himself among women, still remains a mystery in spite of Sir Thomas Browne's assertion that he might hazard a "wide solution," but Greece, Egypt, and the British Museum have united to reveal in what system of shorthand the reporters transcribed the orations of Pericles.

In 1887 nine wax tablets covered with shorthand notes made some time during the third century B. C. were acquired by the British Museum, but all attempts to decipher them failed. Then in 1924 two third-century papyrus volumes discovered in Egypt were found to contain a longhand version of the various signs used on the tablets. The papyrus also came into the possession of the museum, and with its aid, Mr. H. J. M. Milne, of the department of manuscripts, has been able to construct an almost complete system of Greek shorthand.

Just over a century ago, a crabbed shorthand manuscript in Magdalene College, Cambridge, gave to the world the unexpected and invaluable treasure of Pepys's Diary. The elucidation of Greek shorthand is unlikely to serve mankind in any similar way. But Mr. Milne's success is none the less significant, for his researches have established the fact that Greek shorthand strongly resembles modern systems.

For centuries Greek culture has been made the fundamental basis of western education, but recently it has been maintained by some acute thinkers that the Greek genius was essentially alien to western modes of thought, and that these have been cramped and confined by being made to conform to standards that are at bottom uncongenial. It is therefore worth noting that the Greeks and modern western peoples, when faced with similar difficulties, should have hit on substantially the same kind of solution. The world may not have been on the wrong road since the Renaissance, after all.

Exit HOLC

NO FURTHER applications for loans are to be received by the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, which has extended succor to some 650,000 home owners, John H. Fahey, chairman of the organization, has announced. While the statement says only "until further notice," the indications are that it foreshadows the end of the HOLC, for the reasons given are that the demand for such loans has largely fallen away and that the ordinary agencies for home financing, such as savings banks, building and loan associations and insurance companies, are now in a position to take care of all worthy borrowers.

From general indications this decision seems to be well taken, though it comes sooner than expected. It fits in well with a reputed trend to the Right on the part of the Administration, tending to encourage every possible resumption of private financing in place of government credit. It is to be remembered that the HOLC was intended only as an emergency organization to act as an intermediary in refinancing loans between borrowers who were in distress and lenders who were faced with loss.

Its eventual dissolution should bring into greater prominence the permanent institution which briefly preceded it and which now holds promise of bringing both greater fluidity and greater stability—contradictory though they sound—into the housing credit field. This is the Federal Home Loan Bank System, headed by Mr. Fahey and the same board which heads the HOLC. These banks, as a sort of federal reserve system for savings banks and building and loan associations, can do much to make possible the actual liquidation of HOLC.

That liquidation, of course, will be a matter of many years, even if loans end with applications now on file. For while, as Mr. Fahey says, 90 per cent of the bonds of the corporation have gone into the hands of the original lenders in exchange for their mortgages, it is now the responsibility of the Government through the HOLC to make the collections to pay those bonds. There has been some talk that many beneficiaries of these loans do not expect to pay them off. But laxity in this respect should not and cannot be permitted, for these borrowers owe a debt of gratitude as well as of money to the Government for having helped them save their homes, and to fail on this obligation would be to weaken seriously the case for public assistance to home owners in any future crisis.

Neighborly November

The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year,
Of wailing winds, and naked woods,
And meadows brown and sear.

IT WAS William Cullen Bryant, a true lover of nature, who wrote this sad song of autumn. But some moods of November justify dissent from such a melancholy indictment. Winds sing as well as wail. Scurrying, scampering leaves often run joyously before the wind, as if seeking a snug fence corner to spend the winter, or unselfishly covering flowers and shrubs against the winter's cold. Perhaps frisky squirrels gathering their winter store of nuts see "naked woods" only as trees stripped of their leaves to let the warm sunshine in.

Fruits and grains have been gathered, except perhaps here and there brown, bulging shocks of corn and golden pumpkins still waiting their turn to join their summer companions in the barn nestling by the hillside.

November winds do "wail," and cold northeasters may drench "the meadows brown and sear." Yet there are days when sunshine floods the meadows even if a blanket of snow sparkles on the fields. Hasn't November as much right to be capricious as March? Is the sky ever bluer, or does the air ever have a more invigorating tang than on a bright November day?

Whatever the vagaries of wind and weather, the warmth and cheer of the home fireside now draw family and friends into closer communion. What if winds outside do "wail"? November is a neighborly month indoors. Books and games and friendly chat rebind tender ties.

And if November comes, can Thanksgiving be far behind?

The Robespierre Puzzle

Book of the Day

"LET him that thinketh he standeth take heed lest he fall." There are many historical comments on that text; but perhaps the most outstanding is the career of Robespierre. He came into notice by his essay against capital punishment, and his early speeches in the Assembly were distinguished by moderation and mercifulness. Against the blatant atheism of many of his Jacobin supporters he maintained, at the risk of his popularity, his belief not merely in the existence, but in the watchful providence, of God.

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He was, though he had ceased to be a Roman Catholic, for long the protector of priests, while urging toleration of Jews, Protestants and other "heretics." He was a close student of the Bible, a well-thumbed copy of which, specially worn about the Gospels, was found after his death. He was entirely free from the love of money. Yet he ended as the very type of cruelty and murder, and the last six months of his short life were an orgy of slaughter. His destruction, compassed by men even more murderous than he, was felt by everyone as a relief, and—to the astonishment of his killers—put an end to the Terror.

The story is a puzzle that has bewildered scores of biographers. No competent judge has doubted Robespierre's sincerity. What then is the secret of the life of a man who, as Macaulay said, murdered more people through philanthropy than almost any man has murdered through malignity? Mr. Somerset Ward has set himself, in MAXIMILIEN ROBESPIERRE (London: Macmillan. 18s. net), to solve the problem; and, though his solution is not new, it has, I think, never before been stated so clearly or so fully.

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The secret of Robespierre's fall was self-righteousness, leading to an excess of vanity and jealousy. He was inordinately vain of his virtue, and was always contrasting it with the looseness of his rivals. He was, in fact, the Pharisee *par excellence*—not like these publicans. Hence to rid the world of the immoral Danton or the atheistic Hebert was doing God service.

Gradually he came to believe that the end justified the means. With this went an ever-growing suspiciousness, which imagined plots on every hand, and which, fed by flatterers and sycophants, drove him into excesses of violence, all of which he pictured to himself as righteous vengeance on the enemies of good. In all probability his death saved him from a sheer insanity of blood lust. As it is, he remains, to use Lord Acton's words, "the most hateful character in the forefront of history since Machiavelli reduced to a code the wickedness of public men."

E. E. K.

Celebrities Off Parade: Brand Whitlock

By William Dana Orcutt

Author and expert on typography, the art of printing and the making of fine books.

I THOUGHT I knew Brand Whitlock back in 1910, when he was a nonresident member of the Boston Authors Club and I an officer, but I became acquainted with the real Brand Whitlock only after his terrific experiences as American Minister to Belgium, when I visited him at his apartment in Brussels in February, 1919. He had been Mayor of Toledo during those earlier days, saturated with politics, and striving to continue in operation the municipal reforms initiated by his predecessor, Mayor "Golden Rule" Jones.

Brand Whitlock

But the urge for writing asserted itself even amid such unsympathetic surroundings. His "Thirteenth District," a political novel, competed with his official documents, and "Her Infinite Variety" and "The Happy Average" followed shortly after. They were not great stories. The author obviously wrote them at odd moments under pressure of diverging interests, and while they revealed his deep interest in social problems, they did little to give him a literary reputation. I emphasize this because of what I am going to say later.

I had followed Whitlock's political and literary career with more than passing interest. He inherited too many of the instincts of his maternal grandfather, the fiery Joseph D. Brand, of Civil War days, to be popular in machine politics. While a political writer on the Chicago Herald in his early twenties, he allied himself on the side of good government. "Golden Rule" Jones appealed to his imagination, and he tied himself to the tail of the Jones kite. When Jones retired from the mayoralty, the tail switched to the front, and Whitlock suddenly found himself in the Toledo City Hall. For eight years he held his position as Mayor, and during this period he was conspicuous in his efforts on behalf of the underdog.

No one of his friends realized that Whitlock was preparing for a great work. When he was appointed to what seemed then an unimportant post, we were a bit regretful to have him pass into a political eclipse, yet we hoped this might influence him to turn more seriously to his writing.

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Then came the great war. Whitlock forgot diplomacy and turned humanitarian. His urging that the Burgomaster of Brussels offer no resistance to the German invasion saved that city from destruction. His relief work among the Belgian people prevented wholesale starvation. His heroic but unsuccessful fight to save the life of Nurse Cavell made of him a beloved world figure.

When I arrived in Belgium, just after the Armistice, I found Brand Whitlock a national hero. Parliament had tendered him a reception to express the country's gratitude; his bust had been placed in the Senate hall; twelve Belgian cities had made him an honorary burgher; streets and boulevards had been named after him. As I motored from Malines to visit Whitlock I could but wonder how it all had affected him. Six years had passed since I had seen him, and what years they had been!

Our meeting gave me a shock and a thrill. In those six years Whitlock's hair had turned gray, his face was emaciated, his muscles contracted nervously—yet into that face had come a spirituality that recorded service and sacrifice far more dramatically than any written tribute. He greeted me eagerly. He wanted to talk of America and of books—books—he was hungry for the kind of news that I could bring him. I had looked forward to hearing him talk of the war, of his experiences, but I had not the heart to deny him what he so earnestly craved. So I talked and he listened, asking eager questions from time to time, obviously enjoying keenly this contact with the literary life from which he had so long been separated.

Later we had tea, with his charming wife presiding. Now the conversation turned to Cardinal Mercier, whom I had just visited, and of his wonderful work for humanity; then to Herbert Hoover's great humanitarian service in Belgium. This was the nearest we came to war talk. Whitlock was as sensitive to any reference to his own experiences as a shell-shocked doughboy, and Mrs. Whitlock tenderly protected him. Then, abruptly, we were back talking books again.

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"Have you time to do me a very great favor?" Whitlock asked unexpectedly. When I gladly assented he continued: "Will you read over the manuscript of a novel I have just finished? I began to write it before war broke; I have been working on it since, to keep my mind off—you understand."

When I left the Whitlocks I took the manuscript with me, and I read it at the earliest opportunity. I have already written that I thought I knew Brand Whitlock back in 1910—it was this manuscript that revealed to me the Brand Whitlock I had never known. As a human document, as a record of personal development, I never expect to see its equal, yet it contained nothing autobiographical.

It was not a war story, for the first half was written before the war began. It was a story of life, a more ambitious attempt at character analysis than anything Whitlock had ever written. The first half might have been a sequel to "Her Infinite Variety"—well enough done from a craftsman's standpoint, but lacking that spark which is the hallmark of literature. But the second part—written after Brand Whitlock had really *lived*—was so vibrant with human notes that it cast the earlier chapters into complete eclipse. The two halves could never be joined together. He sensed this when I pointed it out to him. He promised to rewrite the earlier chapters, but apparently he could not do it. I hope that I am wrong, that the work was done, and that the novel may yet be published posthumously. If he ever succeeded in bringing that first half up to the high standard of the second, the completed book would stand as additional evidence of Brand Whitlock's versatility and greatness.

North . . South . . East . . West

Long-Time Investments

By Frank L. Perrin

ST. LOUIS

IN THESE days of rapid transit, while the modern streamlined railway trains are shortening the run from coast to coast, while the droning airplane is all but eliminating space and time, snatching up its passengers from the breakfast table in New York and as deftly seating them for dinner in Los Angeles or San Francisco, even a hurried railway trip on a Pullman car seems leisurely. It is leisurely, in fact, to one accustomed by frequent trips to the scenes glimpsed from car windows. One notes changes as quickly and as easily as he observes them in the countenances of friends he has known for many years. I have noted these changes during the last few days across the few states of the Middle West in which I have traveled. They are marked changes from the picture I saw a year ago and two and three years ago.

Now I am not attributing this change, which is a welcome one, to anything that has happened during the last week or two. The people I meet, and whose constructive activities I observe, are neither more pleased nor less hopeful because of the November elections. Perhaps some rejoice because a similar ordeal will not be endured for two years to come. They are all glad the elections are over. But the changes one notes have been going on for many months. They indicate a cheerful readjustment to conditions which many seemed to regard as insuperable. And this, in the main, is in a purely agrarian section of the country. There has not been the stimulus of high prices or even reasonably adjusted price levels. Despite this, however, there has been what I can best describe as a mental readjustment reflected by millions of American citizens which has changed, even to the eye, the aspect of the entire mass toward a vital economic problem.

These people with whom I have associated during the last few days are drawing right now a satisfying dividend upon investments which they made years ago. Their bank balances may not reflect these dividends in the form of dollars. Indeed the dollars will accumulate only after the more substantial returns are externalized in a freer movement and interchange of the material fruits of renewed confidence and faith. These Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri farmers and industrialists put into their farms and factories much more than money or borrowed credit. They invested in them courage, resourcefulness and honest determination. These comprised their capital stock.

Something happened which caused them to discount the value of this investment. They saw what they believed to be the rich rewards of those who were speculating upon an inflated capital of mere dollars—dollars which the profiteers had not earned. A false sense of values was set up, and the mesmerism influenced those who had so long believed that their code was sound and defensible. Now they seem to have discovered that they were right in the first place. The old order has not changed. By what is now realized to be a simple and easy process they, like men and women elsewhere in the world, are returning to it. The New Deal, after all, may be simply a return to the old deal of fairness and justice.

What, shall we say, will be the effect upon the people of America and of the world when the true implications of this are realized? The basis of success and happiness has not changed. The law of cause and effect has not been revised or annulled. Nothing in all our economic and social structure changes except the thoughts of men.

I expect to see, perhaps first of all in this section of the Middle West, the reassuring concrete evidences of restored prosperity. This is because the agriculturist and the industrialist who finds his raw material and his labor close at hand, have made a permanent investment in their particular undertakings. These have not depreciated in any true sense. The element of quick and mounting profits did not enter into their enterprise as a controlling consideration. They had, above all else, a more or less clearly defined thought of establishment. That is what led the New England and New York State farmer to the newer field of opportunity beyond the Alleghenies and into the broad prairies across which I have just come. It was not a spirit of adventure or a desire for riches which sent the miller and the smith into what, less than a century ago, was a wilderness.

The frontiers of prairies and hills and rivers have been reached and passed. The human tide does not flow unceasingly. The ebb tide turns and returns. But there are, happily, new frontiers of human thought and human fortitude which are plumbed and sounded only by experience and all too often only by trials and tribulations. Along the line, after a season of anxiety and apprehension, there may be heard, if I mistake not, the reassuring promise that all is well.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

The Graded Tax Plan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

With the prospects of increasing future tax levies in the necessary effort to balance our budgets, municipal, state and federal, a consideration of what is known as the McNair 5-to-1 plan, now being advocated in the city of Pittsburgh, Penna., should be profitable.

Mr. N. McNair, prominent tax expert, lately elected to the mayoralty of Pittsburgh, is sponsoring the movement for a more equitable distribution of the tax burden in his city and State. That city, largely through his efforts, has since 1925 been operating on what is called the Pittsburgh graded tax, which automatically fixes the rate on building at half the rate of land values, and which has reduced the burden of the small home owner from 5 to 30 per cent of the old flat rate, consequently stimulating the building trades and in that degree aiding business in general.

The McNair 5-to-1 plan now proposes to go further and set the rate at 5 on land values to 1 on buildings, or, what is the same thing, to exempt buildings 80 per cent of their value.

It is urged that by exempting small property owners, the effective purchasing power of a large number of consumers would be greatly increased and by stimulating land into productive uses would tend to encourage gainful employment—this forecast being based upon the benefits already achieved under the graded tax or 50 per cent exemption.

It is held that a tax on land values tends to reduce the exchange value of land, while a tax on labor products has the opposite effect of increasing prices of commodities. Therefore, the McNair plan, by placing a higher tax on land values, would reduce the selling price of land and reducing the building tax would lower the cost of building and homes: these measures would give an impetus to construction and so help to set the wheels of industry moving.

O. A. TOEPFERT.

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Wide Horizon

Mussolini and Japan

By Paul Cremona

ROME

FOR many months past Signor Mussolini's utterances upon foreign policy have struck no more insistent note than that of warning the world against the "Yellow Peril" constituted by the economic and imperialistic policy of Japan.

It may at first seem somewhat peculiar that the Duce should have undertaken to preach this crusade. Taken all in all, Italy's interests in the Far East are relatively unimportant. Territorially they are almost nonexistent, being restricted to the concession at Tientsin. Commercially, it is true, its interests are greater and its preoccupations are easily understandable. Japanese competition has so eaten into Italy's exports of artificial silk that the possibility of Italy losing its place as the world's second largest producer of rayon in favor of Japan has seriously to be envisaged. In the raw silk and in the cotton trades the same competition is being increasingly felt, and even the Italian home market has been threatened. Signor Mussolini's warnings, however, are not dictated by narrow commercial considerations but are, in fact, based upon something deeper than the inroads now being made by Japan into Italian trade.

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Such warnings, it should at once be said, have not been due to any prejudices about the "colored races." The speech with which Signor Mussolini opened, in December, 1933, the Congress of Asiatic Students in Rome, was inspired by ideas of constructive collaboration between East and West, and, in particular, by the special plea that Rome should again assume that function of unification exercised in the past.

Signor Mussolini even laid the blame upon the West for a lack of understanding and hostility that have arisen between Europe and Asia. When, according to his reading of history, the old Mediterranean civilization of Rome that had combined East and West was superseded by a particularist and materialistic civilization, the ties between the two continents lost their former character. The spiritual bond of creative collaboration gave way to purely material relations. A Europe indifferent to, or incapable of, understanding Asia saw in it only a market for goods, or a source of raw materials. And now the failure of civilization based upon Capitalism and Liberalism—according to the Duce—has affected the whole world, and consequently Asia also will profit by turning again to Rome, where Fascism plans a new civilization.

* * *

The attitude of Signor Mussolini toward Japan is in harmony with the standpoint taken upon other similar specific problems. Just as in Europe he has pronounced himself against all hegemonies, whether political, military or economic, and considers that a just equilibrium should and can be reached by cordial collaboration between the great powers, so also he desires a due measure of equilibrium in the Far East. He is not prepared to see Japan demolish the Great Wall of China merely to build up a still more impregnable Japanese wall in its stead. His particular grievance against Japan is that it is, in fact, flouting its cosignatories in the Nine Power Declaration, and that, so far from accepting his ideals of international constructive collaboration, it is pursuing a policy of monopolizing China and is seeking to establish a Monroe Doctrine there for its exclusive advantage.

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Signor Mussolini's remedy for the position in the Far East is substantially the same as that proposed for easing the situation in Europe, and is indeed the logical sequence of the policy of the Four Power pact. He is confident that the principles of that pact must eventually be applied in Europe, and, later, in Asia.

Signor Mussolini is no alarmist. He recently estimated that there would be no war for ten years. He would certainly prefer the Japanese to decide straightaway that his policy, rightly understood, should not injure the legitimate interests of Japan, and, if loyally carried out, should, by developing the immense resources of China and by raising there the whole standard of life, end by bringing profit, both material and spiritual, to the whole world. But, if that is not to be, then Signor Mussolini feels that the spirit of sweet reasonableness can best be inculcated by a united Europe into a Japan which continues to snap her fingers at a distracted and disjointed West.

Mirror of Opinion

"Let Us Have Peace!"

NO SAINT or sage has ever said, "Blessed are the troublemakers." But the peacemaker is always blessed, and he is a welcome guest almost everywhere. He rarely takes up valuable time and he leaves behind him a savor of comfort. . . . Those who speak quietly and who do not thrust their opinions upon us are usually those who bring peace. Consideration of the rights of others and respect for their worth of mind and character are among the marks of the peacemakers. They do not break in and trample down a conversation by force of noise and volubility, but wait until the one speaking has finished. . .

The reign of reason in the mind offers the only ground for peace. With the unreasoning there is always trouble. . . .

The righteousness that "exalteth a nation" is the great ground for peace. It is still as it was when the Psalmist wrote:

"Great peace have they that love thy law, and nothing shall offend them."—*Minneapolis Journal.*